

DUBLIN HAILS
BROTHER CELTS
OF OTHER LANDS

Celtic Congress Held for
First Time in History
at Irish Capital

MEETING DEPLORES
POLITICAL DIVISION

Ernest Rhys Urges Organiza-
tion of Scattered Members of
Race of 25,000,000

DUBLIN, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in its history the Celtic congress, this year has come to Ireland. Hitherto the congress, which is representative of all Celtic communities, has met each year in other capitals.

E. T. John, who until the last British election was one of the members of the British Parliament for Wales, in his presidential address before the congress at its meeting in University College, Dublin, stated that the rapid and dramatic march of events had accorded Ireland the priority in achieving practically the status of complete nationhood. Her sister Celtic nations, he said, followed with warm sympathy the progress of the people of Ireland in their effort to evolve the ideal Gaelic state.

Celts Deplore Division
True Celts everywhere deplored the fact that there should be a political division in Ireland, and that in Ireland and in Man there should be three Celtic parliaments and five Celtic legislative assemblies, when the whole might be united in a Celtic unity. But they rejoiced that the responsible leaders of the Free State and of Northern Ireland had expressed their resolve that all differences should be settled by the arbitration of reason and good will alone.

It was profoundly to be desired that the Gaelic State might at any rate evolve an economic order superior to that in which Great Britain today failed to find employment for 1,200,000 workers. The Free State Government had handled the problems of local government with, at any rate, outstanding courage.

Mr. John concluded by urging the Free State, as a member of the League of Nations, in conjunction with Switzerland and Denmark, to invite the minor nations of the League, not represented on the Council of the League, to consider jointly, before the September Assembly, the best method of securing forthwith the absolutely unreserved submission of all possible matters of dispute to courts of conciliation and final arbitration—decisions—the only method of securing complete disarmament and the disappearance of warfare—and that in truth would be a spirited Celtic foreign policy.

Breton Leaders Absent

Valdir Joffrenon, doctor of the University of Rennes, dressed in his picturesque Breton national dress and speaking in Breton, apologized for the absence of the other Breton leaders, and said that throughout Brittany the keenest interest followed Ireland as the first of the Celtic nations that had won its desired freedom. Bretons looked to Ireland, now that she had won her freedom, to advance the Celtic cause where Celtic peoples were still looking for their national self-expression.

Delegates were present from Gaelic Scotland, Brittany, Wales, Man, and Ireland. When the congress passed to discussion of the position of the various languages represented, Dr. Hartwell Jones stated that the study of any one of these languages afforded a mental training unpassed by Greek or Latin; they had, besides, rich literatures and their possession gave the mind flexibility. Dr. Maclean Watt, Dr. Calder, and the Rev. Dr. McKay all stated that the preservation of Gaelic in Scotland was a difficult task, and ministers of religion might help both the language and religion.

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What's RIGHT With the Movies

Cinema Producers and Distributors Make Successful
Tests of Commercial Arbitration

This is the second of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 28.—It has remained for the motion picture industry, ranking seventh among American industries and the youngest of the seven, to prove to the world the stupendous possibilities that lie in commercial arbitration.

It is not too much to say that it has just established something of first importance to men in every civilized country—in every country where misunderstandings and disputes beset the pathway of gainful industry and sale. After waiting until he could collect and examine data originating in many sections of the United States, Will H. Hays, the picture industry's official leader, authorizes the statement that 11,197 disputes between distributors and exhibitors, involving \$2,119,622.56, were disposed of by arbitration during 1924.

BRITISH-FRENCH
VIEWS NEARING

Conversations in Paris on
Peace Pact Are Being
Actively Pursued

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 28.—The conversations between France and England on the German note concerning the peace pact are being actively pursued. The British representative is having conversations with M. Berthelot, and it is believed that the French and British views are being brought together. New instructions have been sent to the French Ambassador, M. de Fleurbaey, for use in further interviews with Austen Chamberlain. There is a growing agreement on various points, such as the conditions for the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, the status of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, and the mechanism of the arbitration between France and Germany.

The most difficult matter in the discussion is the character of the guarantees of arbitration between Germany on the one side and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. Importance is attached to the return of M. Fromageot, a Government official, from London. It is evident that he has had consultations on the precise text of the peace pact. Such is the assertion in diplomatic circles.

If a concrete project is before the politicians, it will facilitate an accord. It will be possible to make specific arrangements, instead of merely talking at large. As soon as France and England approve, the new note prepared by Aristide Briand will be sent to Germany. It is declared that a European conference is not held. Dr. Gustav Stresemann proposes to substitute a general meeting of statesmen. M. Briand, M. Vandervelde, Mr. Chamberlain and himself, at the final arbitral decision—the only method of securing complete disarmament and the disappearance of warfare—and that in truth would be a spirited Celtic foreign policy.

GENERAL STRIKE
OCCURS IN SAAR

Negotiations Fail and 74,000
Miners Come Out

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 28.—A general strike has been decided by the miners in the Saar district and 74,000 came out yesterday, after all attempts at negotiations had failed. The mining companies have declared their solidarity and altogether 99 per cent of the entire district is striking.

Complaints have long been rising against unfavorable conditions under the French administration. The unions declare that these are essentially due to the wrong output policy. The rest shifts have been increasing for a long time, and lately a majority of its men have been compelled to rest three days in a week with 45 francs weekly wages.

The cost of living rose from 1922 to July 1 of the present year from 133 to 350 per cent, while wages since 1922 have increased 63 per cent compared with over 90 per cent rise in prices. The pitman's average wage is 26 francs 10 centimes. The French authorities are guarding the pits with soldiers and a number of tanks are in evidence.

MRS. LA FOLLETTE
NOT A CANDIDATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mrs. Robert Marion La Follette will not be a candidate to fill out the unexpired term of office of the late Senator La Follette. This announcement, authorized today by Mrs. La Follette, sets at rest rumors that she would be the first woman to serve in the United States Senate.

In her statement, Mrs. La Follette emphasized the fact that, although she realized her election might pay the way for other women to be sent to the Senate, she believed that her field of usefulness to the Progressive cause in which her husband was a leader would be enhanced through a completion of his autobiography rather than by her entrance into the political world.

ALBANIA MODIFIES
ITS CONSTITUTION

By Special Cable

ROME, July 28.—The first session of the Albanian Parliament concluded with a modification of Article II of the Constitution. The Government is empowered to rectify the northeastern frontier by direct negotiations with Yugoslavia. The budget as approved shows a surplus of 4,000,000 gold lire. All concessions made to foreign companies have been ratified in Parliament, which has also authorized credits on the Albanian National Bank.

FOREIGN DEBT
ISSUE CLEARS;
PLANS FORMING

Commission to Meet in August, Congress May Get
Proposals in December

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 28.—The atmosphere is clearing with regard to Europe's financial obligations to America.

It was announced at the Treasury Department today that the American World War Debt Commission will meet in Washington on Aug. 6—the eve of negotiations with the Belgian Commission—to discuss the general subject of debt funding in the light of recent developments, and that members of the commission have high hopes that a complete plan for repayment of the French, Belgian and Italian debt can be presented before the congressional approval in December.

There is also considerable likelihood that the Czechoslovakian and Rumanian governments will have concluded funding negotiations with the United States by that date. The meeting of the American Debt Commission on Aug. 6 will bring together, after a long interim, all the members of the commission, with the exception of Charles E. Culp (D.), Representative from Georgia, who is now in China. Secretaries Mellon, Kellogg and Hoover will be here, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, Richard Olney, formerly representative from Massachusetts, and Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, also will be in attendance.

The Belgian debt commission is bringing to this country four of the ablest statesmen in Belgium. It was stated yesterday by a high Treasury official, and there is every indication that a speedy settlement of the Belgian debt will be reached. The initial conferences with the American Commission on Aug. 7 or 8.

No Concern Over Speech

It was emphasized that there is no concern over the recent speech of Paul Hymans, former Belgian Foreign Minister. The stand of the United States on this point is too well known for any reliance to be placed on this plea. It was explained by an official of the Debt Funding Commission.

Under the Belgian war debt agreement reached at the Paris Conference, the United States receives 14 per cent of the 5 per cent of surplus payments to Belgium. The stand of the United States on this point is too well known for any reliance to be placed on this plea. It was explained by an official of the Debt Funding Commission.

J. SMITH PREDICTS
HUNGARIAN SURPLUS

By Special Cable

GENEVA, July 28.—Jeremiah Smith, League of Nations High Commissioner for Hungary, in his fourteenth annual report, covering June, states that while it is not yet possible to give accurate figures concerning the fiscal year ended on June 30, it is certain that there will be a substantial surplus, far beyond the most sanguine expectations entertained a year ago.

Regarding the new budget, he says this contemplates at the same time an increase in expenses and a reduction of revenue, and it may be asked what the expected balance is. He points out that the surplus estimated for the coming year is much smaller than that actually resulting from the past year, and he observes that while it is by no means certain that the Government expectations of increased collections from direct taxes will be realized, it seems probable that the receipts from some other taxes should be in excess of the conservative estimates, and therefore the budget has been approved.

MR. BRYAN'S LAST ADDRESS
UPHOLDS CHRISTIAN FAITH

Great Commoner's Intended Speech in Tennessee Case
Defends Anti-Evolution Law

DAYTON, Tenn., July 28 (AP)—The Tennessee case, an address prepared by William Jennings Bryan in defense of the Tennessee Anti-Evolution Law, which the late Commoner was presented from delivering at the Dayton trial because of an early termination of the case, was made known to the world today by Mr. Bryan.

A sudden decision of the defense to submit the case without a hearing and permit a verdict of guilty, prevented the delivery of the speech, says an introductory note.

"As it presents the issues involved and the reasons for the law prohibiting the teaching in public schools of any hypothesis that makes man a descendant of any lower form of life, it is printed for the information of the general public."

Mr. Bryan declared in the address that the case was no longer about that it "has assumed the proportions of a battle royal between unbelief that attempts to speak through so-called science and the defenders of the Christian faith, speaking through the Legislature of Tennessee."

"It is for the jury to determine

MAYORALTY
CANDIDATES
GETTING IN LINE

Election, Four Months Distant, Draws Interest in
Political Circles

Nearly a score of citizens are being mentioned in connection with the coming mayoralty election of Boston, which will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 2. As the Mayor, city councilmen and members of the school committee are elected as non-partisans, there are no party caucuses nor party primaries. The candidates for the mayoralty will be required to obtain 3000 signatures to insure their names being printed on the official municipal ballot. The candidates for the school committee must have 2000, while the candidates for the City Council, one member to be elected from each of the 22 new wards, must have 100 signatures of registered eligible voters from the ward in which they are candidates.

With the city election more than four months distant, the candidates for Mayor, city council and school committee are beginning to make serious plans.

Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of internal revenue for the Boston district, is one of the candidates for Mayor. He is a member of the Boston School Committee, John A. Kellier, high sheriff of Suffolk County and former member of the House of Representatives, and Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, are most significantly mentioned in connection with the mayoralty. In this connection John F. Fitzgerald, twice Mayor of Boston, also is regarded as a possible candidate.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, for the second time, cannot, under the present charter, be a candidate for re-election to succeed himself.

May Favor Mr. Glynn

It is said with assurance, that Mayor Curley, while not a candidate, will promote the ambitions of some citizen whose career in city politics will be desirable for him to further. Theodore A. Glynn, present commissioner of the Boston Fire Department, is persistently mentioned as the man whose candidacy Mayor Curley would be most likely to advance.

Miss Curtis, while not an admitted candidate, has been urged by many friends, personal and official, to allow her name to be entered in the list of the probable contestants for Mayor. She is the outstanding woman so far mentioned for the place.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds, as well as Sheriff Kellier, have announced their intentions to enter the lists. Collector Nichols has not made any declaration as to his own intentions, but his friends are quick to insist that he will be in the field within a comparatively short time.

Mr. O'Brien has made no objection to his friends making preliminary plans for his candidacy. He has been associated by the Good Government Association.

Others in Field

Charles R. Gow, president of the Boston City Club, has been spoken of repeatedly as a man whose candidacy could well be considered by the city fathers.

Charles L. Burrill, member of the Board of Aldermen, the Fourth District and for five years treasurer, has declared his intention of making an active canvass for the mayoralty. He represents no certain division of citizens but has always been active in Republican contests, being the head of the so-called "White Elephants" organization of Republican campaign speakers.

District Attorney O'Brien and Sheriff Kellier will have certain influences in their behalf should they continue to hold their official positions and in this respect they would have that problematical advantage over Collector Nichols who would have to resign when he makes an active campaign for the mayoralty.

Edward A. Filene, James F. Jackson of recent chairmanship of the Boston Elevated trustees; Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor; Michael H. Sullivan, of the Finance Commission; Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police; John A. Sullivan, former head of the Finance Commission; E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston; Frederick L. Boga, of the School Committee; Rutger Gen. Charles A. Cole; George R. Nutter of the Boston Bar Association, and other figures in the community, have been spoken of as candidates.

HUNGARY TO TEACH
TURKS AGRICULTURE

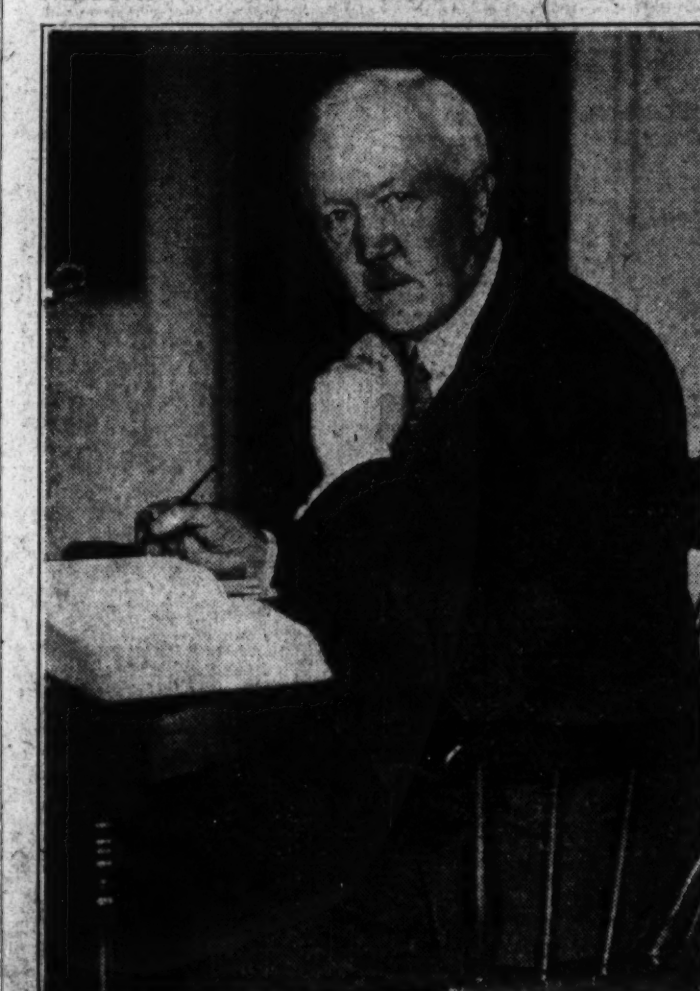
By Special Cable

BUDAPEST, July 28.—The fame of Hungarian agriculture has spread east, for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed from Government sources that 20 Turkish agronomists and professors of agriculture will arrive here this week to study Hungarian methods of agricultural production. It is proposed that 10 of the younger Turks shall remain for a year on Hungarian farms, to obtain a thorough training in practical farming.

COMMISSIONER IS NAMED

Appointment of John H. Mahony, former building commissioner of Boston, as a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, was confirmed today by the state Civil Service Commission. Mr. Mahony, whose term as building commissioner expired some time ago, was appointed by Mayor Curley after the Civil Service Commission had twice refused to confirm the appointment of Thomas P. Glynn to succeed himself.

Lecturer at Williamstown Institute



MAJ. GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE
Military Historian and Critic is Conducting Round Table Conference on Limitation of Armament

FRUIT GROWERS
OPEN INSTITUTE

Massachusetts Farmers Attending Four-Day Program at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., July 28 (Special)—Orchard day marked the opening of the four-day program at the Massachusetts Agricultural College which began this morning. There are 150 orchardists here and study groups in budding and grafting under the instruction of Professor Van Meters were held as part of the first day's work. It is expected that fully 300 fruit men will be here before tonight.

Particular interest is attached to the address of Dr. E. Cauchet, of the Maryland Agricultural College who will talk on the influence of different amounts of root and top pruning and methods of plantings on the growth of the orchard the first year.

A vital issue among New England fruit men who are steadily setting out new orchards. Massachusetts plants about 75,000 young fruit trees a year.

Mrs. H. J. Payne, home management specialist, opened the women's sessions with instruction on how to make old furniture look like new. Prof. A. K. Harrison lectured on planning a home flower garden, urging that gardeners plant their perennials and make their divisions of iris and peonies in the early fall so they might take root before winter.

Prof. Professor Thayer, pursuing garden plans in his talk, outlined suggestions of blooms that would keep the garden a delight to the eye from April to October.

"Planning and finishing the living room" was discussed by Miss Marion Tucker, state clothing specialist, this afternoon. Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago discussed "a 200 per cent child."

The beekeepers met in their various associations, discussing chiefly the probable honey market for the coming season. Professor Crandall of the Connecticut Agricultural College and Dr. J. H. Merrill, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College took up technical procedures in bee care.

At noon, it was estimated 500 men and women, anxious to get instruction in their branches of agriculture or home economics were on the campus.

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COTTON STATUS
LAID TO REPORTS

New England Manufacturing Decline Held Traceable to Crop Forecasts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Violent stock fluctuations following issuance of cotton crop reports by the Department of Agriculture are back of the depression in the New England cotton manufacturing industry, representatives of leading cotton associations were told by Ward Thorton, president of the Arkwright Club, of Boston.

The conference, called by the Agriculture Department to consider changes in cotton standards, was urged by Mr. Thorton to consider means of changing the methods of government cotton reports, which he charged, exert an upsetting influence on the industry by causing lack of confidence in the market, and uncertainty as to the actual condition of the crop, which varies widely from one estimate to another.

"I have given considerable study to the depression in the industry and have come to conclusion that one of the strongest factors that has led to this depression is the lack of confidence on the part of those who buy our goods. That is largely due to the violent fluctuations that come whenever a report comes out."

"Up to Sept. 15 of each year no one has ever been able to make a reasonable guess as to the output of the crop."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DISARMAMENT
DELAY CHARGED
TO INSECURITY

General Maurice, British
Military Critic, Gives Views
at Politics Institute

NEW NATIONS' ARMIES
EXCEED PREWAR RATIO

Feeling of Apprehension, Not
Conquest, the Cause—Lands
United States' Small Force

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28.—Fresh from the study of postwar armaments in the Old World, Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British author and chief of operations on the general staff during the World War, pictures at the Williamstown Institute of Politics today a present Europe of suspicious nationalities each desiring peace but each fearful for its own security, and although protesting through its statesmen of an eagerness for disarmament, actually forced by exigencies of distrust and apprehension to carry on the overwhelming burden of competitive armies.

A larger total man power is under arms in Europe at the present moment, Sir Frederick said, than before the war. "Fear is still the dominating factor in European politics," he declared, "and the increase in total armament is not due to a spirit of militarism, but to a

Burden of Big Armies

Over against the picture of Europe, staggering under its unwilling load of armaments, Sir Frederick presented the situation in the New World where the "peace army" of the United States numbers only 135,000 men. "The army of the United States," he said, "is in proportion smaller to the population than that of any country in Europe."

"It is enormously smaller in proportion to wealth. It cannot be said that a single soldier in Europe is maintained because of the existence of a soldier in the United States, nor can it be said that 135,000 American soldiers exercise any preponderant influence in their country. Therefore the size of the army of the United States is in present circumstances a purely domestic question for the United States, and has no international significance."

The British general's account of post-war European armies produced several striking statements. France is not militaristic, he said, and its armaments are not excessive, and stand in the light of past history. At the same time, he said, Germany on the whole, and with one or two exceptions, is living up to the terms of the treaty of disarmament.

Militarism Not Blamed

The increase in Europe's armies he attributed not to the militarism of larger powers, but to the formation of "a whole crop of new armies" in the nations which have arisen as a result of the peace treaties. These small nations, he said, have a larger ratio of soldiers to civilians than did even the great powers before the war.

Present figures, he said, show that whereas in 1913 the ratio of soldiers in Germany to population was 1.2 per cent, in Russia 9 per cent, and in Austria-Hungary 83 per cent, the present ratio in Poland is 1.25 per cent, in Czechoslovakia 1.23 per cent, and in Rumania 1.2 per cent.

Sir Frederick, at a previous meeting of his round table, emphasized that there is general agreement among European statesmen that a limitation of armaments is absolutely necessary to safeguard peace. He added today that the burden of armaments represents a crushing load for the nations supporting them, who in practically all cases are unable to afford the load.

Germany and France
Surveying present situations, Sir Frederick said Germany's postwar army of 866,000 in 1913 has been cut to 100,000 in 1925. The reduction in German armaments is making all allowances, is 750,000 men. Nevertheless the total number of armed men in Europe is approximately the same as in 1913.

This is commonly ascribed to increases in French soldiers, but Sir Frederick denied this, although admitting that the French Army is the largest in the world today. In 1913 its army was 766,000, while in 1925 it numbers 675,000. The 766,000 were all Frenchmen, but today the number of Frenchmen is 435,000, the others being native troops.

Territorial increases are the explanation and justification for the present French forces, the General said. Russia's army is about 725,000 men, but Russia is handicapped by inability to transport any such numbers.

Place Security First

"The large armies of such states as Rumania and Poland are not due to an aggressive policy on the part of the governments," Sir Frederick said. "They have no secret ideas of conquest. The undoubted fact is that all these countries feel themselves to be insecure and are endeavoring to create military agencies as large as possible for self defense."

Speaking of Germany, Sir Frederick said that history teaches that it is impossible for any length of time to keep an important power disarmed without the power's consent, and consequently France is not basing its policy of defense on the present situation, but on that which will possibly arise in the future.

The general policy of Europe today, he said, is to place security first. Following this, there is the general and sincere campaign to promote arbitration, and then limitation of armaments. Of Italy, Sir Frederick

lek said there has been a slight reduction of armaments compared to 1915. In 1922 there was quite a considerable reduction.

Italy's Program of Expansion

The Institute of Politics plunged into the tangle of European rivalries today. While Sir Frederick Maurice was speaking on the war danger lurking in present European armaments, Prof. C. K. Leith, president of the American Association of Economic Geologists, at another round table, described how the present Italian Government's policy of economic expansion is hampered by absence of raw materials.

In a more definite way Italy's alleged lack of freedom of action and growing desire for "place in the sun" was brought out by Count Antonio Cippico, Italian Senator and supporter of Benito Mussolini, in an outspoken declaration of his country's sentiment last night. Count Cippico, who is understood to represent the views of the present Italian Government, launched a direct attack against Great Britain's control of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, asserting they give England control of the Mediterranean and the trade route to India.

Gibraltar and Suez

"It is all very well," he continued, "to talk of perpetual and universal peace, especially when such talk comes from that great nation, (England) but the fact remains that one of the 14 articles—dealing with the freedom of the seas—founded, and few can say how—in the Atlantic."

"Had this Wilsonian article been accepted," Count Cippico went on, "England would have had to hand over to the civilized world the keys of Gibraltar and Suez. British people do not understand the gravity of the political situation, that makes them umpires of the fate and very life of Italy, which is inclosed in the inland seas with no possibility of exit."

Count Cippico concluded: "In view of her geographical position which makes her a prisoner in her own sea, her almost complete lack of raw materials and her ever expanding population, Italy is today the gravest problem of the Mediterranean. It is not imperialism or nationalism egotism, which guides the acts and aspirations of the Italian Government and people, it is urgent necessity growing every day more urgent, to insure to the nation tranquility in its political and economic life, freedom of movement and outlets suited to the needs of its ever expanding population and industries."

Just Settlement Sought

"Undoubtedly this problem of modern Italy on the Mediterranean must give pause for thought to anyone who, without disdaining to recall the history of Rome, tries to foresee as far as possible what the morrow holds in store for the human family and to take steps, in time, to secure a just settlement, on a basis likely to inspire peace."

Describing the lack of mineral resources in the Mediterranean area, which hampers Italy in the policy of its present Government toward economic expansion, Professor Leith said that although much of the world's mineral industry in the past centered in this area, "the large scale production required by modern industry has been mainly met by large

sources of supply in other parts of the world."

He added:

"This is particularly true for those great industries built upon a basis of coal. The geological indications are that the commercial situation which exists at present will be the essential situation in the future. The iron ore of the Mediterranean will furnish only a subordinate supply to the giant steel centers of England, France and Germany, for the absence of coal and the limitations of the iron ore reserves prohibit the establishment of a large iron and steel industry based on the Mediterranean economy."

American Population Gain

The problem of America's growing population and the increase of food supply necessary to feed it were discussed, inter-related and solved, at least to the satisfaction of statistical authorities speaking at the Institute. According to the 1920 census, the population mark of the United States is not likely to go above 200,000,000, which it will reach in or around 3000 A. D., and the farmers of the Nation can supply the additional food required at that time provided the American citizen "pays the price."

Just at present, according to Dr. O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture, speaking in the round table of Dr. Edward M. East, Harvard University, which is discussing "Agriculture and Population Increase," America's population is jumping upward at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. This rate, however, shows signs of slackening, and according to best statistical evidence the population will be about stationary in 75 years. Then, according to Dr. Baker, American conditions will be like those in France today.

The farmers of 2000 A. D. can supply the additional 85,000,000 people with the same abundance of food and fiber produced at present, asserted Dr. Baker. However, prices will go up to a point where it will be profitable to clear more cut-over land in the east, use for crops more dry farming land in the west, drain more wet land in the south, and in all the humid area apply more fertilizer to the soil.

Not for 25 years will there be need for reclaiming more land, added Dr. Baker, for the American public is eating less meat and more wheat and other vegetable foods, which take only a tenth as much area to produce.

FRUIT GROWERS OPEN INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

pus. As many more are looked for during the afternoon.

The campus this morning looked like a carnival with tents scattered along the west side from the entrance to the northwest corner. County road, which contains a tent for each county's headquarters except Suffolk, is a most popular place. Along the east side from the entrance to the northwest corner, County road, which contains a tent for each county's headquarters except Suffolk, is a most popular place. Along the east side from the entrance to the northwest corner, County road, which contains a tent for each county's headquarters except Suffolk, is a most popular place.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh west to north winds. Thursday: Partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 78th meridian)	Temperature
Albany	72
Atlantic City	72
Boston	72
Buffalo	68
Calgary	62
Chicago	60
Denver	58
Des Moines	58
El Paso	58
Galveston	58
Hatteras	52
Helena	58
Indianapolis	58
Kansas City	58
Los Angeles	62

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 12:13 a. m.
Wednesday, 6:07 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

BASKETS

Basket of willow with tin can, green or brown, suitable for plant or cut flowers, hand-painted in artistic coloring. 3.00
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Institute Incidentals

Williamstown, Mass., July 27.

HANDY books of reference are valuable in molding public opinion, as illustrated in a story from Lionel Curtis, editor of the Round Table, London, who told now the six-volume history of the Versailles Peace Treaty, written by the British and American staffs of the respective delegations to negotiate peace in 1918, once saved a situation.

Some two years ago, Mr. Curtis explained, he was spending the weekend at a country house and happened to meet a political leader who was to address a meeting of 5000 people on the following Tuesday. He wished to devote part of his speech to reparations and wanted official data on certain subjects. Quick work was necessary. Mr. Curtis explained his own point of view, but chapter and text were essential.

Fortunately it was discovered that the library of the house possessed the authoritative volumes and every necessary fact and document was available for the brief which was prepared that afternoon. Two days later the speech was delivered to the 5000 people and was read throughout the country on the following day.

Mr. Curtis explained that even had he had a file of The Times he did not think that in the few hours available he could have turned out and verified the facts and quotations on which the speech depended. As a point of Anglo-American friendship it is pleasant to know that the history of the Peace Conference to which Mr. Curtis referred was made possible through the generosity of an American, Thomas W. Lamont, who gave the funds which made the publication possible.

Mr. Curtis, by the way, is a spokesman for English thought in the movement for a "Commonwealth of Nations." In public life he is the advisor of Irish affairs, besides being an honorary secretary of the British Institute of International Affairs. He is the author of the "Commonwealth of Nations," "Dyarchy," "The Prevention of War," and "The Problems of the Commonwealth."

Probably none of this year's speakers at the institute has had a more adventurous career than Count Antonio Cippico of Rome, an Italian Senator and out-and-out Fascist, who was born in Zara, Dalmatia.

The Count is a descendant of an ancient Dalmatian family which gave to the Venetian Republic famous admirals, poets and prelates. Incidentally the palace of his ancestors from the fifteenth century and is declared the finest architectural building on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. It was built by Nicolo d'Giovanni Fiorentino, a pupil of Donatello. The Count was born an Austrian subject, but in February, 1915, was condemned to the extreme penalty by his native land. Two months later the Italian King granted him full citizenship. He is now a staunch supporter of Benito Mussolini, through whose intercession he became a Senator.

None of the former members of the Institute of Politics is always handed about at the opening of a new session and is always welcomed. John V. MacMurray who conducted a fund-raising campaign for the American Red Cross here last year is the new American envoy to China. Miss Sarah Wambaugh, whose experiences in plebiscites were gained in Europe, is now applying her knowledge in behalf of Peru in the Tacna-Arica controversy, which General Pershing has now taken up with the hope of final settlement.

A new book by Stanley High, "Europe Turns the Corner," is just off the press. Mr. High is now with the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions and represented The Christian Science Monitor at the institute two years ago. William S. Culbertson, formerly large commissionaire, who conducted a round table last year is now Minister to Rumania.

Prof. Henry L. Wriston of Wesleyan University, in charge of the

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bureau of permanent record at the institute, has just been named president of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. Another member of last year's institute, Miss Lucille Atcheron, a graduate of Smith College, is now third secretary of the League of Nations.

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MR. COOLIDGE STILL INTENDS TO CALL ARMAMENT MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

broad foundation for further disarmament, in the opinion of the President.

The President believes the federal trade commission has a useful function and he is not in sympathy with suggestions that it should be abolished. It is the President's conviction that, while some of the criticism of the trade commission is justified, it is performing a difficult task as the policeman of business and on the whole is performing a useful service to the public.

The Textile Situation

Mr. Coolidge is of the belief that some of the practices of the commission might well be modified so as to avoid possible injustices to legitimate industry and business but he has not reached a conclusion as to what change in method should be adopted.

While President Coolidge has no late special information regarding the textile industry, he is convinced there is no general depression and believes conditions are as satisfactory as could be expected during the post-war period.

The Coolidge administration has been informed that there is depression in some localities due chiefly, he has been told, to curtailment of production after war-time expansion. At that he believes, the output of both cotton and woolen cloth in this country exceeds pre-war production.

Mr. Coolidge has been informed by men identified with the textile industry that New England producers are confident that the market for their goods made in this country and the other importations of fine goods.

Shifting of styles, it is the President's belief, will have a marked effect on the woolen industry, information he has received being that after a slump in the use of worsted goods they will be used more generally in garments worn this fall and winter.

President Coolidge is confident that the army and navy air services are growing in efficiency and at present are in a satisfactory condition.

Confidential information which has reached the Executive has convinced him that the work of developing the air service in both Army and Navy is proceeding most satisfactorily and there is no cause for alarm that a high state of efficiency is not being reached.

The President regards Major-General

and later, in 1922, for the first time, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This position he now holds for the second time after an interim in which he has been Poland's delegate to the League of Nations.

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EDUCATION SAID TO BE ESSENTIAL TO WORLD PEACE

Meeting of World Federation of Education Associations Brought to Close

By Special Cable
EDINBURGH, July 28.—The directors of the World Federation of Education Associations have elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. O. Thomas, State superintendent of public schools in Maine, vice-presidents, Harry Charlesworth of Victoria, B. C., for Europe, E. J. Sainsbury of Thames Ditton, England, and for Asia, Dr. W. P. Kuo of Nanking, China. The secretary-treasurer is C. H. Williams of Columbia, Missouri. The biennial meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Usher Hall, when addresses were delivered by representatives from Poland, Finland, Norway, China, India, Canada, the United States and Germany. Dr. Thomas voiced the sentiment of the delegates in stating that the conference had been an unequalled success. He spoke of the need of the universal extension of education to make democracy safe for the world. Invitations were received from Toronto and Honolulu for the next biennial session, just before adjournment all sang "Auld Lang Syne," each delegate clasping the hand of his neighbor, thus joining together in a link of friendship the nations of the earth.

Conference Leaders Close
Following a symposium of the conference leaders from the different countries, Prof. Paul Otlet of Brussels in the course of a speech said: "The conference is a splendid affirmation that education is an important factor of reconstruction and must be recognized as a world force, together with politics and economics. Elementary, secondary and higher education must be connected synthetically. The elements exist for the establishment of a world university." Prof. N. G. Welinkar of Osmanli University, India, remarked that the conference was a visible embodiment of a parliament of man and a federation of the world. "A wonderful spirit," he added, "came upon us. We felt we were engaged in building up an indestructible great purpose. It seemed we were led by an invisible power, greater than ourselves."

Movement for Peace
Dr. P. W. Kuo, Shanghai, declared, "To me this conference marks an advanced step in the movement for peace through education. Through it we have gained a clearer conception of our mission. The revision of the constitution has made the federation more permanent and effective, while the adoption of the Herman-Jordan peace plan has given the federation a working basis for future effort. The spirit of tolerance and co-operation has manifested insures ultimate success." Dr. Yoshio Noda, Osaka, Japan, said: "It is an excellent thing for the sake of mankind to bring educators from all over the world in contact with each other, thus laying the basis for a common understanding. The international spirit which prevailed throughout this conference will do much to promote the ideals of the federation."

International Understanding
Dr. Roman Dybski of the University of Cracow, Poland, declared that "national peculiarities, traditions and aspirations need not be an obstacle in the way of an international understanding and world peace, but on the contrary, they enrich that system of world culture which the teachers of all nations are engaged in promoting." Paul Hansen of Elsinore, Denmark, expressed the opinion that "in the establishment of the world federation the people of America have once more placed themselves among the pioneers of modern culture at Edinburgh. The American enthusiasm and high ideals have been much appreciated by the body of teachers from all over the world, who have had a fine lesson in the ideals of international education."

Dr. Athenagoras Cavadas of Greece said that "a common understanding of the teachers and educators of the world was indispensable to peace. We have been aiding in that important work; we have cleared away many obstacles in our differences together; we are advancing step by step in the achievement of our purpose."

Alexander Szorenyi of Budapest, in the course of his remarks, declared: "We have discovered here that where there is goodwill the path toward world peace and interhuman understanding is not hard to find."

**BENNINGTON GETS
READY FOR SHRINERS**
Masons Will Take Part in Anniversary of Fete
BENNINGTON, Vt., July 28 (Special).—Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for bringing to Bennington the largest gathering of Shriners ever assembled in Vermont. On Monday, Aug. 17, the 148th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington will be celebrated. Under the auspices of the local historical society, the patriotic societies and the board of trade, there will be a parade in the morning, when it is planned to bring back to the old village one of the cannons captured from the British in the famous battle. It will be drawn through the streets mounted on an ox cart and escorted by the Green Mountain boys.

A memorial marker on the site of the storehouse at the Continental army, which was a prize aimed at by Burgoyne's forces, will be dedicated on this occasion. There will be addresses of a patriotic character, the principal address to be made by John Barrett of Grafton and Washington D. C., former director of the Pan-American Union. Shriners from all over Vermont and neighboring states have been invited to participate in the celebration. Cairo Temple of Rutland, will hold a ceremonial in the new armory as a feature of the occasion. A large number of acceptances from Shrine organizations in other states has already been received.

**ARBITERS BEGIN
HEARINGS TODAY**
The board of arbitration consisting of Judge Nelson P. Brown and James H. Vahey and Roland W. Borden, attorneys, began their hearings this afternoon in the State House on the demands for higher wages by the Boston Elevated employees and for better working conditions.

The hearings of the demand of the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway, for higher wages which will be resumed next Tuesday at the State House. They were adjourned from last Friday till that time after several witnesses had been heard in behalf of the men.

**PETITION FOR REPEAL
OF MOTOR LAW FAILS**
Because not enough signatures could be obtained to place on the ballot a referendum calling for repeal of the law providing for compulsory automobile liability, Daniel S. Hickey Jr., manager of the Boston Motor Club, today abandoned his attempt to secure immediate action. In the absence of any petition the law will become operative Jan. 1, 1927.

San Diego, Calif. (P)—Plans for making San Diego the home airport of the right dirigibles Los Angeles and Shenandoah and the operating base of all future rigid type aircraft constructed by the United States Navy were announced today by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy.

Washington (P)—Steps looking to the continuation of the progressive movement, represented last fall by the La Follette-Wheeler Independent ticket, have been inaugurated here by a group of progressives. Those attending the meeting here included R. H. O. Schultz and Mrs. J. D. Dickson of Massachusetts.

Buenos Aires (P)—Vicente C. Gallo, Minister of the Interior, has ordered his resignation, owing to differences with President De Alvear regarding internal politics. The President accepted it.

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BRITISH OPPOSE FORCED LABOR

No Recruiting for Compulsory Service in Kenya Is to Be Allowed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—The recommendation of the temporary slavery commission of the League of Nations, at Geneva to preclude forced native labor, except on public works, has now been endorsed by the British Government.

W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Undersecretary of State, referring to Kenya colony in the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons last night said that in Lovatland would not allow directly or indirectly any recruiting of compulsory labor for any private purpose whatever. He added that such labor, due to native chiefs under the customs of the country, had been diverted to public works to the great benefit of the community, and as such was allowed by the covenant of the League.

This pronouncement has bearing upon the extensive developments in connection with cotton production which the British Government intends in East Africa. L. C. M. S. Amory, Colonial Secretary, in the course of the debate said that proposals for building railways in East Africa with the help of a £10,000,000 British guarantee are to be pushed on as rapidly as possible. He added that there were in Africa and elsewhere possibilities of growing all the cotton Great Britain needed. Unless early steps were taken, however, with such developments, there might be next year a state of affairs no less disastrous to Lancashire than that caused by the American Civil War.

**LONDON TAXI DRIVERS
OPPOSE TWO-SEATERS**
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—Two-seater taxis have been permitted to carry four passengers but are voluntarily reduced, according to a report to the Home Office by a committee which has investigated the situation. It is recommended that the fares be reduced one-quarter from the present minimum charge of 1s. for the first mile. The taximen strongly oppose the

**MR. BRYAN'S LAST ADDRESS
UPHOLDS CHRISTIAN FAITH**
(Continued from Page 1)

who really accept it, first to agnosticism and then to atheism." The third indictment against evolution was "that it diverts attention from pressing problems of our time to trifling speculation." He derided attempts of evolutionists trying to imagine what happened in the dim past and also to pry open the door of the distant future, declaring that the "science of how to live" is the most important of all the sciences. It is desirable to know the physical sciences, but it is necessary to know how to live.

Checks Man's Uplifting
"While not more than two per cent of our population are college graduates these because of enlarged powers need a 'heavenly vision' even more than those less learned both for their own restraint and to insure society that their enlarged powers will be used for the benefit of society and not against the public welfare." "Our fourth indictment against the evolutionary hypothesis is that, by paralyzing the hope of reform, it discourages those who labor for the improvement of man's condition," Mr. Bryan said.

"Every upward-looking man or woman seeks to lift the level upon which mankind stands, and they trust that they will see beneficial changes during the brief span of their own lives," he held. "Evolution chills their enthusiasm by substituting moons for years. It obscures all beginnings on the mists of endless ages. It is represented as a cold and heartless process, beginning with time and ending with eternity, and acting so

"The Laundry That Satisfies"
Broad, Pearl and Central Sts.
Telephone Gasper 5300

First Advance Hats
For Women & Misses Who Lead Rather Than Follow Fashion
186 West...
Telephone...
CLAYTON

**OUTLET 22nd AUGUST SALE
of FURNITURE**
One of New England's Greatest Furniture Trade Events
Moves Onward to New Achievements in Value Giving.
The Genuine Savings in This Sale Are From
1-4 to 1-3 Off Our Regular Prices.

Furniture at prices within easy reach of all who desire to furnish their homes with Furniture of good quality and style and at the same time keep in step with the keynote of the hour—sensible and practical economy.

The Outlet Company
Furniture on Our Gradual Payment Service if Desired
NJAR Broadcasting Station
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GASOLINE PRICE CUTS REPORTED

Free Oil Offered by Many Dealers in the Effort to Get Trade

Concessions in gasoline prices are reported in Lawrence, Haverhill, and Springfield, and for some time many Boston dealers have been reported to be offering substantial inducements such as free oil to gasoline buyers which do not appear reflected in the retail price of the fuel.

One observer, who is in close touch with the situation, has pointed out that if, as is asserted, those who indulge in rate wars are forced to lower their sale price to cost or below, the economic theory under which they are operating their businesses is not readily understandable. This observer continues to point out that the apparent ability of dealers to engage in price wars at will would seem to indicate a greater difference between cost and sale prices of gasoline than is commonly understood to exist.

Prices in Springfield were down to 22 cents a gallon and Lawrence dealers have been selling at prices fluctuating from 15 to 18 cents. For several weeks Boston motorists have been able to drive up to any of a large group of filling stations, buy five gallons of gasoline and receive as a bonus from a quart to a gallon of motor oil.

Sometimes the oil had to be put into their machines on the spot, but certain dealers had no objection if it were carried away in a can.

It is charged by many of the small dealers in Springfield that the present competition started because stations operated directly by the great oil producing companies, while ostensibly selling at the prevailing rate of 25 cents a gallon, have been making concessions to buyers at their stations in the form of free oil or cut-price gasoline books. Accordingly, a group of the smaller dealers began to slash their prices, in competition with the larger concerns, and smaller dealers like themselves.

H. C. Howe, manager of the local offices of the Jenney Oil Company, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that one important reason for an apparent discrepancy between gasoline dealers' prices is the so-called differential between gasoline which is bought in tank car lots and that which is bought from tank wagons. The dealer who can afford to buy in large quantities is enabled to sell at a bargain-price figure, or else offer free oil or some other inducement.

Boston, New York, and Wilmington, Del., are 22 cents per gallon in tank wagon lots, pay more for their gasoline than any of 30 other representative cities. Los Angeles with 13.5 cents, New Orleans with 15.5, and Seattle and San Francisco with 15 cents, pay the least. Other cities range between these two extremes, with most of them at 19 cents or lower.

**AUSTRIA AND ITALY
TO OPEN AIR SERVICE**
Company May Extend Route to Trieste, Venice, and Rome

By Special Cable
VIENNA, July 28.—The first air passenger service between Austria and Italy is expected to commence in the latter part of August, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Science Monitor said today. The present route, from Vienna to Klagenfurt, near the Italian border, operated by an Austrian air travel company, is to be extended to Trieste under the direction of a new company.

**The James
Keen
For Dull
Blades**
6 Months on One Blade
"I have been using a James Keen for the past six months and during the entire period have used the same blade, and have received much better results than when I used a new blade for each shave. Therefore, writes Charles W. Mitchell of Boston, Mass."

FREE TRIAL OFFER
We feel so sure the James Keen will satisfy that we offer to refund your money if it fails after a trial of 15 days. Send \$2.00 today. Model for all standard safety razor blades.

It Is but Feminine to Wish to Be Exclusive
I. MILLER CO
Beautiful Shoes
401 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

Does the Boy Play an Instrument?
If he is a modern boy (and of course he is) he certainly longs to be a musician—and there is nothing finer for him, than to help him to gratify that ambition. Whatever instrument he desires, you'll find ROPER'S—Banjos, Saxophones, Trumpets, Violins, Trombones, Drums, Cellos, Ukuleles—everything musical. And we start them right toward becoming players. Just step in and ask us.

Marcellus Roper Co.
28 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

**Rudene
Flowers**
307 Moody Street, Waltham
77 Walnut Street, Newtonville
73 Main Street, Watertown

Phone Waltham 2748 and 1103
Phone Newton North 5098
Phone Newton North 4972

Heirlooms of Fantastic Glass Loaned for Sandwich Show

Red Lantern Used in Torchlight Procession When Lincoln Was Elected Among Exhibits in Cape Cod

SANDWICH, Mass., July 28 (Special).—More than 2500 heirlooms of authentic Sandwich glass, many of which have for the first time been lent by their owners, descendants of the original Sandwich glass makers, have been placed on public view in the rooms of the Sandwich Historical Society to give decorative and beautiful memorial to the talent of workers in glass whose formulas were destroyed when the Sandwich glass works stopped their furnaces, broke their molds and shut up shop in 1888.

The exhibition celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of glass making upon Cape Cod, and has the added distinction of being the only exhibition ever given, composed entirely of examples of the output of one factory and in the town where that factory was located. The first pressed glass made in the United States was made in Sandwich, and the reason for Sandwich pride in the fact is obvious.

**MR. MACDONALD ASKS
EMPIRE PREFERENCE**
No Tariff Action Desired, But Government Purchases
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—The British Commonwealth Labor conference—the first of its kind in the history of the British Empire—opened here yesterday afternoon, when J. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the British Labor Party, welcomed the delegates from Australia, Canada, India, Ireland (North and South), Newfoundland, South Africa and from the mandated country of Palestine.

Mr. MacDonald in an address of welcome declared strongly in favor of empire preference—not of the usual tariff type but by "large wholesale purchases by committees under Government control," which in some way he said "will be worked out." The Labor Party, he added, recognized the whole development of imperial life was of the utmost importance. The subject is to be discussed during the conference.

The proceedings, which will be private, include interdominion emigration and trade relations, the status of Indian labor in the British colonies, industrial legislation and labor protection in mandated territories, international labor legislation and the Geneva protocol.

**NEW LOCATION ASKED
FOR MOTOR REGISTRY**
A petition asking that the registry department for motor vehicles be removed from Common wealth Pier to some point in the Back Bay district will be presented to Governor Fuller at 11:30 tomorrow morning by Daniel S. Hickey Jr., manager of the Boston Motor Club. The motor club has obtained 6000 signatures on the petition.

For some time, those who have been forced to wait in line for long periods of time at the Commonwealth Pier registry department have urged a change. The Boston Motor Club expects that a removal in accordance with their proposal will relieve most of the congestion besides establishing the department in a more central location.

Fantastic Designs Made
Glass workers, relaxed from the task of making glass according to a specified order, frequently found their fancy running to the most fantastic and engaging figures and funny little glass animals, flowers and what in that day must have been futuristic designs blown inside glass bells and spheres took shape under the dexterous fingers.

Among the articles upon exhibition of historic note is a red lantern, globe-shaped, made to carry in the Sandwich torchlight procession which took place when Lincoln was elected.

RAILWAY WINS B'S RIGHTS
SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 28 (P).—Following a statement by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway that unless it received an exclusive franchise to operate buses in the town it would tear up its present rails, its petition was granted at a stormy town meeting by a vote of 445 to 132. The other contender for the right to operate buses was the Conlin Bus Company of Worcester.

Chandler & Co.
Established Over a Century. Dependable Furs.
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

**August Opening
Beautiful Fur Coats**

HANDLER & COMPANY have been famous for years for fine quality furs, dependable furs, and the very latest styles in furs. We are showing the choicest collection of fine furs that we have ever displayed. Predominating is the rich beauty of the Seal-Dyed Muskrat, embracing every authentic fashion note favored by Paris for 1925-1926 season, revealing in every detail the artistry of skilled furriers.

Dependability
Chandler & Co.'s label in a fur coat is your guarantee of fine quality and the utmost in style.

Price
Every fur garment is priced exceptionally low for this August Opening, bringing within the reach of nearly every woman and miss a really fine fur coat.

Style
Style in fur coats yearly grows more important. This year brings a remarkable advance in both style and smartness in fur garments. The long slender lines are fascinating, and in some instances are made still more attractive by introducing the modish flare.

The collars, shirred—high about the chin or in the long, graceful rolling shawl—are both becoming and smart. There is a choice between the full or tight sleeve.

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SCHOOLS ASKED TO HELP SPEED CO-OPERATION

Dr. Taylor Tells Professors
They Should Work With
Farm Societies

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (Special).—The time has passed when a college professor can be useful merely by sitting in his study window watching the wheels go round and writing learned, but dry papers upon what has happened," said Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Washington, D. C., chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Federal Department of Agriculture in an address to the American Institute of Co-operation.

"College professors must learn to roll up their sleeves and take a practical hand if they are to hold the respect and confidence of co-operative leaders," continued Dr. Taylor. "The forward-looking economist can perform a great and useful work by bringing to bear his academic learning in a practical way to assist in speeding up desirable economic trends."

"His job is to help convey certain facts about changing conditions to the people with whom he comes in contact in such a way that they may make practical application of them. In each case a college professor can now make himself a valuable factor in co-operative marketing by assisting the co-operative associations in working out the regional problems that may come as a result of this forecasted farm production and world consumption."

Topics for Second Week

Earl W. Benjamin, New York City, manager of a firm which sells the poultry products of four co-operative associations representing 12,000 poultry men in California, Oregon and Washington, declared the American hen can lay eggs faster than her various owners can market them. "Pacific coast farmers, however," he added, "have found a way to do the job. The Pacific egg producers have successfully introduced their eggs into Florida, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, and many other cities, in addition to New York City, and besides do some of the business to South America and England."

The institute has entered upon the second stage of its four weeks' conference. This week's study will include organization and membership problems, discussions and lectures on preliminary market surveys, forms of organizations, organization finance, patronage costs, educational work with members and "the co-operative and the community."

The first week's study indicated the trend of the conference in clarifying thought concerning the real goals of co-operative endeavor, in analyzing the experience thus far accumulated, and in developing leaders and workers who can effectively serve the future needs of the movement.

The general purpose of the institute is to develop the social and economic welfare of the Nation. The institute embraces 18 organizations representing agricultural, educational and marketing interests. Geographically, it embraces all sections of the country and phases of agricultural endeavor together with allied interests.

Movement's History
To the observer who is interested only indirectly in the movement, agricultural co-operation in the United States is proving an interesting study as it is being developed in these sessions. A brief digest of the beginning of the movement is contained in a bulletin of the institute, which says, in part: "The first type of co-operation among American farmers probably dates back to a co-operative cheese factory which was organized in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1851. One of the oldest co-operative enterprises in the United States is another cheese factory in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, N. Y., which was established in 1862. Among the fruit and vegetable growers the earliest co-operative organization was founded in Hammondsport, N. Y., in 1867. The first attempt in co-operative organization among the grain growers in the central west was establishing the farmers' elevators in the late 60's. The Goodfellow's Lamb Club at Goodfellowville, Tenn., was founded in 1877, and one of the earliest farmers' livestock shipping associations, which is still in operation, was founded at Superior, Neb., in 1883."

Growth in 10 Years
The last 10 years has witnessed a very definite trend toward construction and the development of larger associations. Among the larger associations there are now approximately 50 federations of local organizations. As a result of the rapid advance of the co-operative form of business organization, an entirely new body of law has arisen in this country. Nearly every state in the Union now has laws legalizing the movement, and in various ways dealing with it."

**MUSIC GRADUATES
TO CONDUCT CHORUS**

Diplomas of graduation are to be given to 30 students of the American Institute of Normal Methods, Eastern Session, at Bragdon Hall, Lowell, Mass., this evening. Each of the eight graduates to chorus conducting will conduct a chorus as a feature of the commencement exercises.

The address to the students will be given by Mrs. Agnes Moore Tryberger, educational director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The diplomas will be presented by Prof. A. H. Wilde of Boston University. Frederick Davidson, assistant director of music in the public schools of New York City, will preside. The orchestra, composed of the students of the institute, will play under the direction of Frank Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music.

**20,000 KNIGHTS
RULE SEATTLE**

Seattle, July 28 (Special).—A host of more than 20,000 Knights Templar is in power in Seattle. From all parts of the United States, from Canada, Hawaii and the Philippines, they have come in great numbers. In smaller groups, the knights have come from all parts of the world to attend the thirty-sixth triennial convocation. The modern crusaders began their journey from the commandery in-chief, Sir Leonidas P. Newby, and the grand commandery of Indiana arrived on a special train. They were escorted from the train through the lavishly decorated Seattle streets by the three Seattle commanderies of Knights Templar to their headquarters at the Olympic Hotel.

In addition to the knights who are registered at convocation headquarters, it is estimated there are already 70,000 additional persons, knights, their families, Annapolis midshipmen, sailors and visitors to Seattle during the great week of celebration. They are still coming, and it is believed the total number of visitors during the week will reach 120,000.

SANTA BARBARA TO REBUILD ON NEW ARCHITECTURAL LINES

Improved Style Expected to Rise From Earthquake
Ruins—Arcaded Sidewalks

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 24 (Special Correspondence).—What is planned to be one of the most beautiful cities in the United States will begin to rise here within a few weeks, according to citizens and officials who refuse to regard the earthquake which destroyed a large portion of the business property of Santa Barbara on June 29, as a calamity, but see in it, instead, enlarged opportunities for progress.

Unification of architectural style to insure a beautiful and harmonious whole, and a high quality of zoning are the guiding ideals which will be applied to make the new Santa Barbara notable not only in appearance, but in convenience and safety. Property owners, rather than laws and ordinances will be depended upon to obtain many of the results confidently anticipated, and the sense of community enterprise is constantly manifest since the earthquake is considered ample authority to achieve the fruition of plans.

Martial Law Removed
With the removal of martial law, the abolition of emergency committees which for a time directed many of the city's affairs, and the resumption of more normal government here, a real impetus has been given to plans for reconstruction by the establishment of a board of review, upon which is represented the architect, the city planning commission and the layman, Bernard Hoffman, a local architect and secretary of the board, explained some of the opportunities offered.

From a somewhat cold and calculating viewpoint, the recent earthquake was actually a benefit to Santa Barbara. The city was freed of several million dollars worth of obsolete buildings, which might otherwise have become a serious menace, as well as remained an almost insurmountable barrier in the way of making the city a place of real beauty.

At present, Santa Barbara is in a peculiarly satisfactory position to rebuild. The city is situated in a beautiful and lasting manner. Just prior to the earthquake a new zoning ordinance and a new building code had been passed by the city council. These should insure the intelligent placing of buildings and the securing of only types of architecture which will be in keeping with the city's plan. Added to this the city council's approval has just been gained to the holding up of building permits until every effort can be made to secure harmonious accord between each building and its neighbors on either side.

Harmonious Program
It is foolish to say that we intend to rebuild Santa Barbara entirely in Spanish architecture, or any other single type. But we do hope to secure a type of architecture wholly fitting to our climate and surroundings. There is a general type most suited to the climate of this type of architecture, and we hope to secure without in any way causing monotony or limiting the freedom of individual initiative.

When plans for a building appear to meet the requirements of the building code and conform to some architectural standard, a building permit was immediately granted, and in the haste of the individual property owner to erect his structure, the effect of the building upon the street as a whole, and more especially upon the buildings to either side of it, was taken into consideration not at all.

In the reconstruction of State Street especially, although also in other damaged areas, no building permit will be granted until some understanding is effected between the prospective builder and his neighbors on either side. We believe it will not be difficult to persuade property owners that intelligent co-operation and harmonization of plans will not only provide a more beautiful city, but greatly increase the material value of the property and the prosperity of the entire block.

Of course, we cannot dictate architectural styles to property owners, but we believe the harmonization of plans will appeal to all. We do not believe the property owner exists in Santa Barbara who will insist upon his personal rights and oppose the good of the entire community to the point of appearing in public before the city council and demanding the right to construct a building along lines which would prevent the harmony which every later property owner in the block wishes to attain.

Arcaded Sidewalks
In the reconstruction of State Street, the central business district, and the center of earthquake damage, we shall urge that all property owners give up 16 feet along the front of their buildings on the first floor in order to make possible arcaded sidewalks and a wider street. In doing this they will in reality gain much more than they will lose for the utilization of 16 feet in the rear in most cases formerly given over to a miscellaneous collection of boxes and trash will make use of the shortened depth, and the widening of the street will make possible "angle parking," with the consequent accommodation of many more automobiles for shoppers and a natural increase in trade. Santa Barbara lots are unusually deep, and this loss of 16 feet on the main floor will scarcely be felt by merchants.

Of course, there are a few banking buildings and similar structures on State Street which are in too good condition to warrant being changed to fit this plan, but it is hoped that even these may conform in the course of a few years. In the meantime, the plan will be urged under self-determination by blocks.

At present very little reconstruction has been possible because of a shortage of labor and the necessary work of wrecking damaged buildings to make room for new ones. Along lower State Street a number of lots have been cleared, and wrecking crews are at work in all sections of the business district. City officials are carefully conducting their investigations into the condition of buildings, and in all cases where conditions are not deemed safe, they are being reconstructed. Even where this is possible, however, a new face on an old building is expected to make it conform to the general type urged for the city.

The last Legislature had under consideration a bill which provided for the thorough investigation of the power situation in New Hampshire. I had very much hoped the state would undertake this investigation because the power situation is going through certain changes which are almost revolutionary. Egypt in general are ranked as highest authorities upon such subjects by students of Egyptology, has been at work for some time upon the task of collating and deciphering these texts.

**Law Prohibiting Carrying of
Dogs Unchecked on Outside
of Cars Is Favored**

A new law similar to the Connecticut measure which recently went into effect prohibiting motorists to carry dogs unchecked on the running boards of their machines may be introduced in the next session of the Massachusetts State Legislature, David A. Bolton, an executive officer of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said when asked about the Connecticut law by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Many complaints are received by the local S. P. C. A., Mr. Bolton said, protesting carrying of animals unprotected upon the running boards, next the hood, or in other insecure places on their machines, but no action can be taken, owing to the absence of a state law. The Connecticut statute, which went into effect July 1, provides that "no motor vehicle shall be permitted to remain stationary or be operated upon any highway, when an animal not confined in a crate shall be carried outside of and to the left of the body of such motor vehicle, nor when any load outside of and to the left of the body of such motor vehicle shall project beyond the edge of the running board thereof."

SCOUT CAMP TO BE DEDICATED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (Special).—Formal dedication exercises of Camp Sherman, the Boy Scout camp to be dedicated, will take place tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock with members of the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs and their families in attendance. William Alderman, president of the Lions, will present the new lodges which the club has built to the camp officers. William Kirk Kaynor, president of the Kiwanis Club, will formally present that club's camp addition to the scouts. Demonstrations of scoutcraft will be given in the afternoon and a water carnival will follow the exercises.

REALTORS APPOINT CHAIRMAN
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (Special).—Henry M. Clark Jr. has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards' annual convention here Oct. 16 and 17. There are now eight boards in the association and an attendance of at least 300 real estate men is expected at the convention. William E. Herrin, field secretary of the national association, will be one of the principal speakers.

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It is foolish to say that we intend to rebuild Santa Barbara entirely in Spanish architecture, or any other single type. But we do hope to secure a type of architecture wholly fitting to our climate and surroundings. There is a general type most suited to the climate of this type of architecture, and we hope to secure without in any way causing monotony or limiting the freedom of individual initiative.

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In the reconstruction of State Street especially, although also in other damaged areas, no building permit will be granted until some understanding is effected between the prospective builder and his neighbors on either side. We believe it will not be difficult to persuade property owners that intelligent co-operation and harmonization of plans will not only provide a more beautiful city, but greatly increase the material value of the property and the prosperity of the entire block.

Of course, we cannot dictate architectural styles to property owners, but we believe the harmonization of plans will appeal to all. We do not believe the property owner exists in Santa Barbara who will insist upon his personal rights and oppose the good of the entire community to the point of appearing in public before the city council and demanding the right to construct a building along lines which would prevent the harmony which every later property owner in the block wishes to attain.

Arcaded Sidewalks
In the reconstruction of State Street, the central business district, and the center of earthquake damage, we shall urge that all property owners give up 16 feet along the front of their buildings on the first floor in order to make possible arcaded sidewalks and a wider street. In doing this they will in reality gain much more than they will lose for the utilization of 16 feet in the rear in most cases formerly given over to a miscellaneous collection of boxes and trash will make use of the shortened depth, and the widening of the street will make possible "angle parking," with the consequent accommodation of many more automobiles for shoppers and a natural increase in trade. Santa Barbara lots are unusually deep, and this loss of 16 feet on the main floor will scarcely be felt by merchants.

Of course, there are a few banking buildings and similar structures on State Street which are in too good condition to warrant being changed to fit this plan, but it is hoped that even these may conform in the course of a few years. In the meantime, the plan will be urged under self-determination by blocks.

At present very little reconstruction has been possible because of a shortage of labor and the necessary work of wrecking damaged buildings to make room for new ones. Along lower State Street a number of lots have been cleared, and wrecking crews are at work in all sections of the business district. City officials are carefully conducting their investigations into the condition of buildings, and in all cases where conditions are not deemed safe, they are being reconstructed. Even where this is possible, however, a new face on an old building is expected to make it conform to the general type urged for the city.

The last Legislature had under consideration a bill which provided for the thorough investigation of the power situation in New Hampshire. I had very much hoped the state would undertake this investigation because the power situation is going through certain changes which are almost revolutionary. Egypt in general are ranked as highest authorities upon such subjects by students of Egyptology, has been at work for some time upon the task of collating and deciphering these texts.

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Dogs Unchecked on Outside
of Cars Is Favored**

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SCOUT CAMP TO BE DEDICATED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (Special).—Formal dedication exercises of Camp Sherman, the Boy Scout camp to be dedicated, will take place tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock with members of the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs and their families in attendance. William Alderman, president of the Lions, will present the new lodges which the club has built to the camp officers. William Kirk Kaynor, president of the Kiwanis Club, will formally present that club's camp addition to the scouts. Demonstrations of scoutcraft will be given in the afternoon and a water carnival will follow the exercises.

REALTORS APPOINT CHAIRMAN
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (Special).—Henry M. Clark Jr. has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards' annual convention here Oct. 16 and 17. There are now eight boards in the association and an attendance of at least 300 real estate men is expected at the convention. William E. Herrin, field secretary of the national association, will be one of the principal speakers.

SEEKS TO SAVE STATE'S POWER

Mr. Bass Would Protect
New Hampshire "Hydro"
From Big Combinations

CONCORD, N. H., July 28 (Special).—Truman Safford of Lowell, Mass., hydraulic engineer, who has been working for the power division of the New Hampshire survey of state resources, is working on the final draft of his report on the power situation in this State. Robert P. Bass, formerly Governor and chairman of the power division, said in this connection:

"The last Legislature had under consideration a bill which provided for the thorough investigation of the power situation in New Hampshire. I had very much hoped the state would undertake this investigation because the power situation is going through certain changes which are almost revolutionary. Egypt in general are ranked as highest authorities upon such subjects by students of Egyptology, has been at work for some time upon the task of collating and deciphering these texts."

This centralization of ownership is accomplished by the purchase of stock in our local companies. Some of these transactions are made at prices which appear decidedly high. The only source of income for these public utility companies or for any new companies which may be formed must come from money collected for the sale of power or light to the general public, consequently the public has a direct and vital interest in any inflation in values.

This centralized ownership in the hands of corporations is a danger to the State. It is in accord with the tendency which prevails throughout the country. It may prove beneficial to our State, but it certainly raises some very important and difficult problems which must be met if we are to protect the public interest.

We must take no action which will retard or discourage the development of our power resources. We should co-operate to promote every legitimate development, and set the State must be prepared to protect the users of light and power under the new conditions which are rapidly taking shape.

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**IOWA WOMEN PLAN
GREAT EXPOSITION**

Every Feminine Interest to
Be Shown at Fair

DES MOINES, Ia., July 25 (Special).—Women of Iowa are to have a big exposition in Des Moines this summer covering virtually every field of present-day feminine interest. The exposition will be held as a part of the 1925 Iowa State Fair and National Live-Stock Show, Aug. 26 to Sept. 4.

Farm women and city women alike will participate in eight days of continuous programs, demonstrations, exhibits and lectures, taking up subjects pertaining to the home, the family, community life, art and welfare. An entire building at the fair is to be devoted to the women's exposition, making this one of the largest shows of its kind thus far held in the central west.

Among the outstanding features will be: Demonstrations of modern methods

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Boston Museum Sarcophagus High in Textual Importance

Prof. J. H. Breasted, Chicago Egyptologist, Studies
Relic in Preparation of Work on Religious Teach-
ings as Depicted in Ancient Memorials

The wooden sarcophagus of Barshesh, in possession of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and which dates from approximately 2000 B. C., leads all others in importance from the viewpoint of inscribed text, in the opinion of Prof. James H. Breasted, Egyptologist and historian, who has just left for his home in Chicago after coming to Boston especially to study the text.

Professor Breasted is engaged upon a new, definitive work estimated to be one of far-reaching importance to scholars, the collection and deciphering of religious texts on Egyptian tombs and coffins of the Middle Kingdom.

In the course of preparing this work Professor Breasted has paid special visits, for the sake of renewed study to numerous sarcophagi, consideration of which will go to make up the subject matter of the new book, and he has informed Ashton Sanborn, acting curator of the Department of Egyptology at the museum in the absence of Prof. George A. Reisner, that he believes the museum unquestionably owns the finest example of Middle Kingdom sarcophagi in the world.

Professor Breasted, whose "History of Egypt" and numerous works upon the peoples and history of Lower and Sudanese Nubia and upon the ancient Egyptian language, are ranked as highest authorities upon such subjects by students of Egyptology, has been at work for some time upon the task of collating and deciphering these texts.

**Dogs' Motoring
May Be Protected**

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& SILVERSMITHS
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112 REGENT STREET,
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follow, a song or so, a snatch of philosophy, a debonaire manner and a sheen of Celtic wit.

Boston Stage Notes

At the Fenway Theater this week another double bill is offered. Raymond Griffith and Betty Compton have the leads in "Faith to Paradise," a farce about crooks, with an absurd auto chase used for the finish. The merit of the piece is that it has an honesty of a sort in the story telling. And it moves fast. A western farce, retelling the "Taming of the Shrew," story is provided in "The Handicap." It is obvious and old-fashioned, but entertaining after its naive kind. As usual, the new reel is as interesting as anything in the entertainment, and the organ and orchestra provide bright musical numbers in variety.

"Rose-Marie," spectacular musical play, has moved from the Shubert Theater to the Majestic, to continue its summer run.

"My Girl," a musical comedy that has been liked in New York, is to be presented at the Wilbur Theater beginning next Monday evening.

**MR. ROBINSON RETIRES
FROM Y. M. C. A. WORK**

After 36 years of service Frederick W. Robinson is retiring from active connection with the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Robinson specialized and excelled in placement work, and in that work he earned the title of dean of "Y" placement executives. He early discovered that in such work there were two objectives—one to find a job best fitted for the man out of work and the other to get a man fitted for the job that was open. That he was unusually successful in doing so is evidenced by the fact that employers were constantly coming back to him to help them get "as good a man as the last one."

ALUMNI PLEDGE \$6012
Fifty-nine Massachusetts alumni of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes have pledged \$6012 toward the \$50,000 fund being raised for these southern Negro institutions. The fund has now passed the \$4,500,000 mark with a total of 9200 donors listed. Students and faculty members have pledged \$61,000.

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Wear**

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Sloane Square**

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By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

Along the Shannon

A Sign in Glin

FOR TIM HEALY, KING
GEORGE'S BATMAN

Cottage Hospitality

A Shannon memory which still returns most readily is that of the small village of Askeaton 15 miles eastward from Glin. There is neither hotel nor inn at Askeaton, so shortly after arriving, I find myself standing on the main street, the object of seeking a kindly-looking woman if she can make me in for the night. And as I talk, I watch her face passing through various changes of expression, from a faint resentment and annoyance, then of doubt, and finally she will be good enough and a sort of diffidence, right through to the beautiful, whole-hearted response of her Irish hospitality and her motherhood to the stranger at her doorstep. And this only one of many similar experiences, each to be remembered as long as one remembers Ireland.

In the evening as we sit in the tiny kitchen before the age-blackened, open-hearth, with its glowing fire, its crane and its kettle, which all the looking for the large family is done, the woman tells me about her relatives in America and asks about mine in Ireland. But I confess that I have none for my people have been in America for two hundred years.

"Two hundred years! Think of

necessary machinery. In 32 key type film boards of trade were organized.

Uniform Exhibition Contract

The members of a board of trade comprising the local representatives of national distributors, whether the latter were or were not members of the Hays organization, and representatives of the purely local exchanges. Thus nearly 100 per cent of all distribution interests were included. Mr. Hays had already been successful in his efforts to have distributors and exhibitors generally

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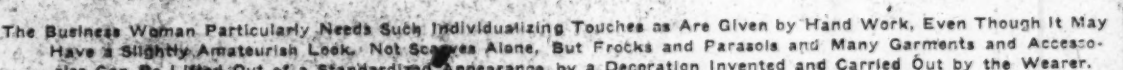
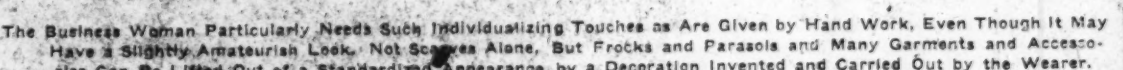
Works: Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Telephone: Battersea 854

And yet, to the man who writes, there comes one enheartening and comforting thought: that the thoughts of you who read, going generously and familiarly out to meet him, will through your vision transmute his words again into all the beauty and richness of a high reality.

(Continued from Page 1)

"Herself" Grazes Contentedly Though Out-of-Sight While Beauties of the Irish Landscape Are Set Down on Canvas

MARSHALL &
SNELGROVE

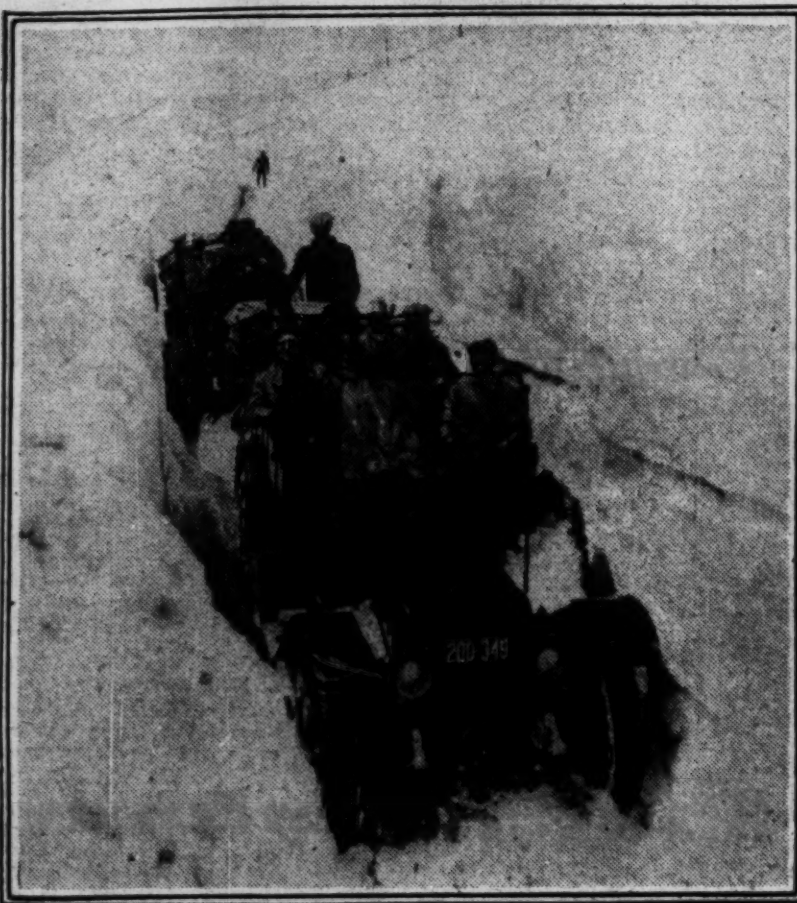


Canton's Water Front Reflects the Complications Which Confront the Powers



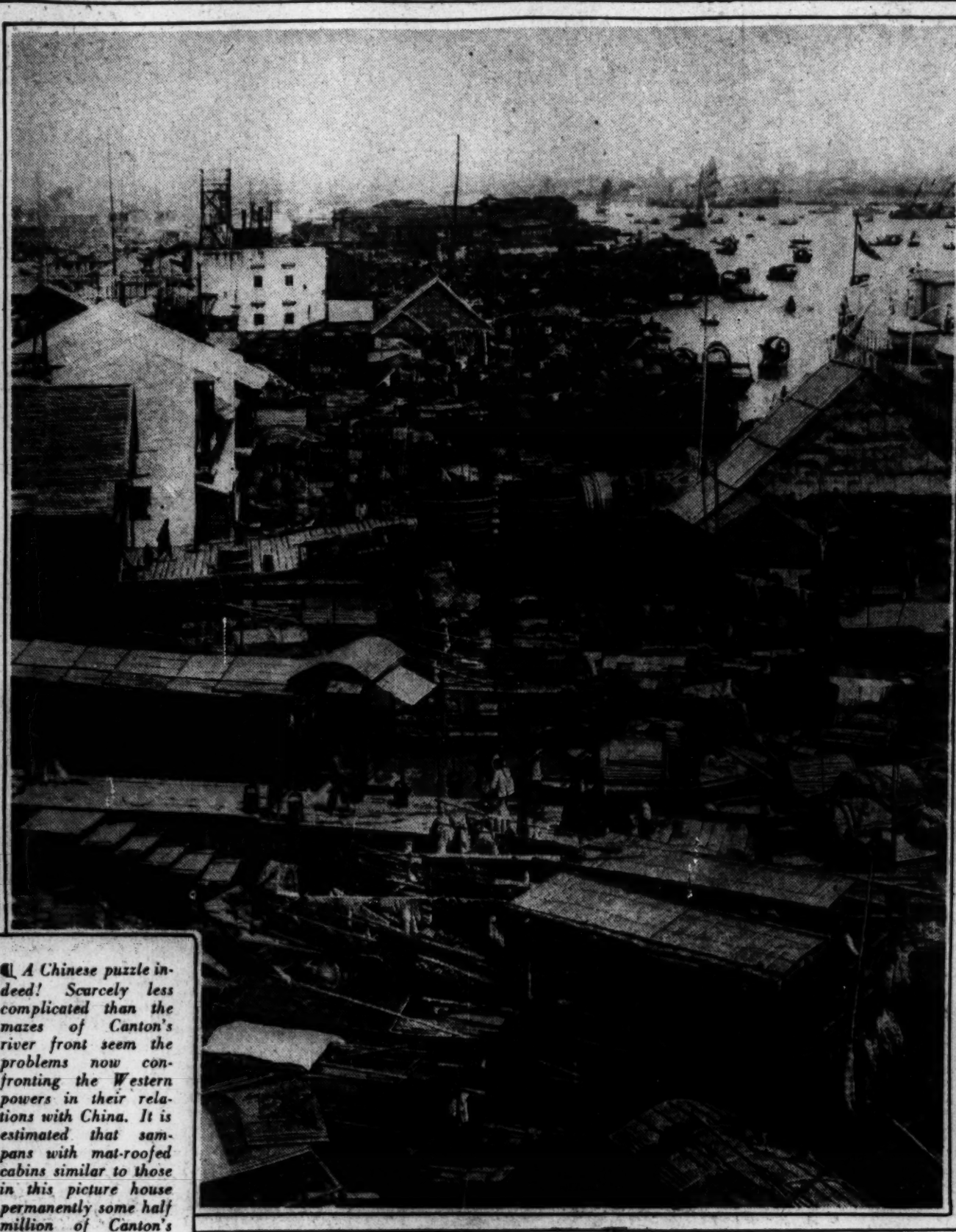
With such fair exponents, it is easily understood why the recent display of Greek national dances in picturesque native costumes should have brought huge crowds to the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens.

Miraponte



Even rarer than Mr. Lowell's June day was the one enjoyed this summer by the party which officially opened the Fall River Scenic Road, two miles above the sea in Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park.

Wide World Photos



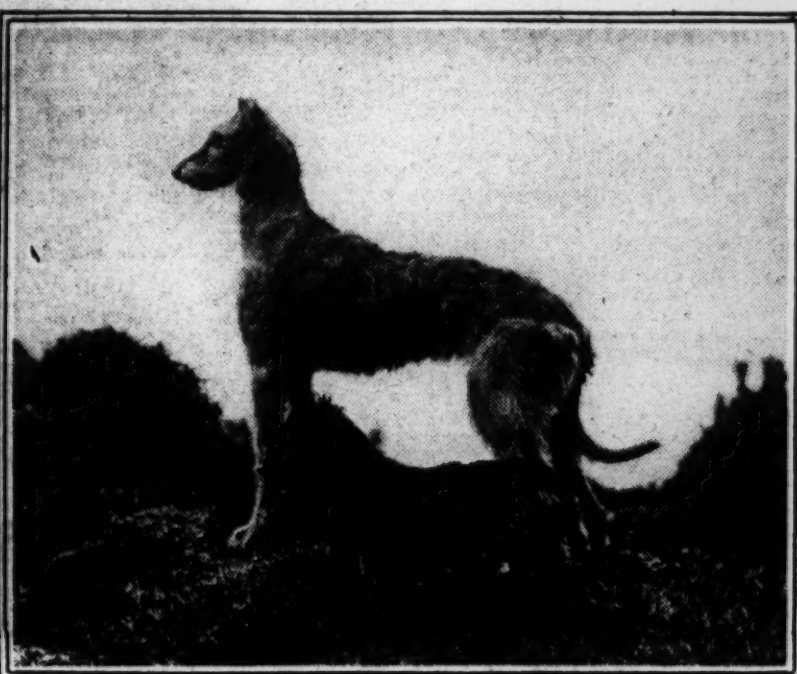
A Chinese puzzle indeed! Scarcely less complicated than the mazes of Canton's river front seem the problems now confronting the Western powers in their relations with China. It is estimated that sampans with mat-roofed cabins similar to those in this picture house permanently some half million of Canton's population.

Underwood & Underwood

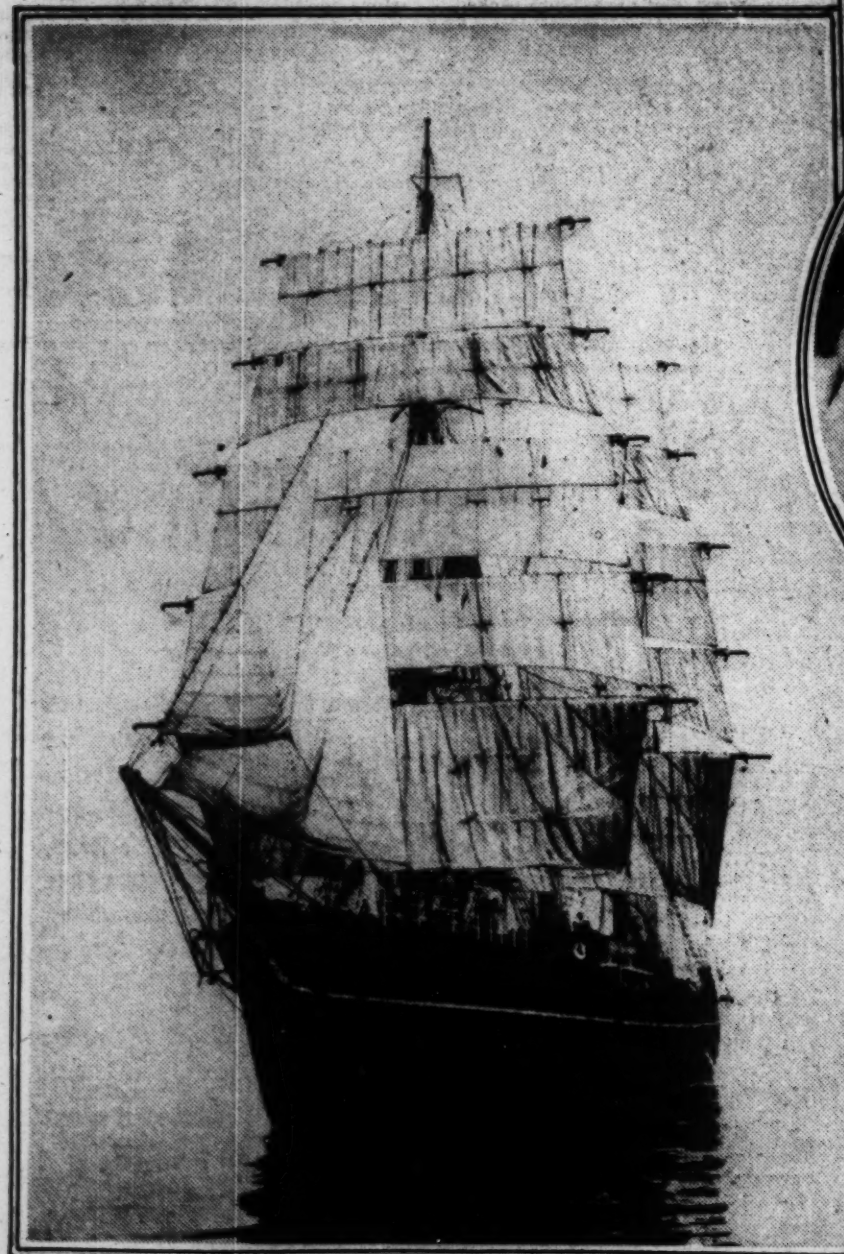


Fishing poles grow wild in China. Bamboo, however, means more than a river bank idyl to the Oriental, for with it he can build his home, his furniture, and now and then a ship.

Underwood & Underwood



What a difference a few inches of leg makes! But the dignified deerhound and its squat friend, the Scottish terrier, care little so long as they are hitting on all four.



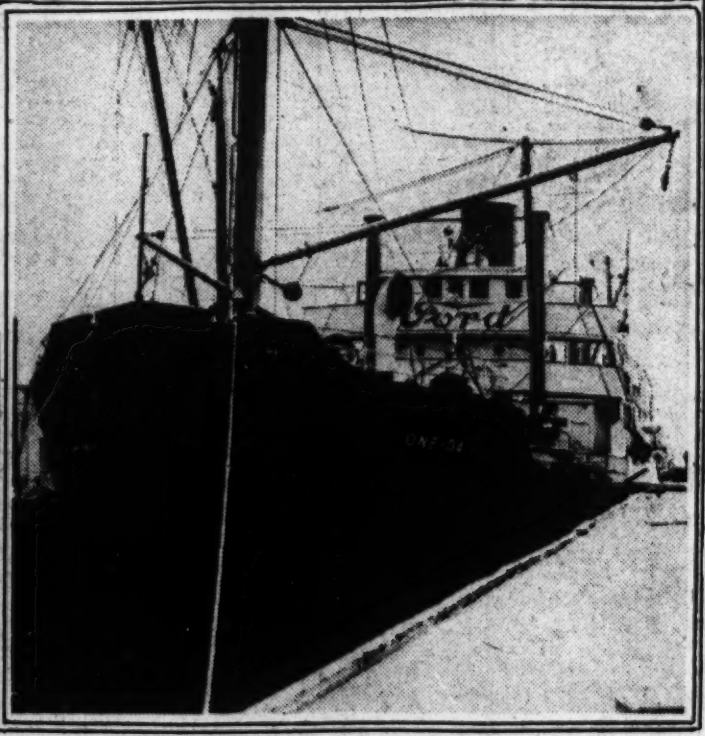
As the horse has been crowded off the busy streets by motor traffic, so the old square-rigger has been sent scurrying from the sea lanes by the steamship of today. Sic transit gloria maris! But the Discovery, Captain Scott's Antarctic ship, has been rebuilt and she soon may be seen on her way back to southern waters on a whaling research expedition.

Topical Press

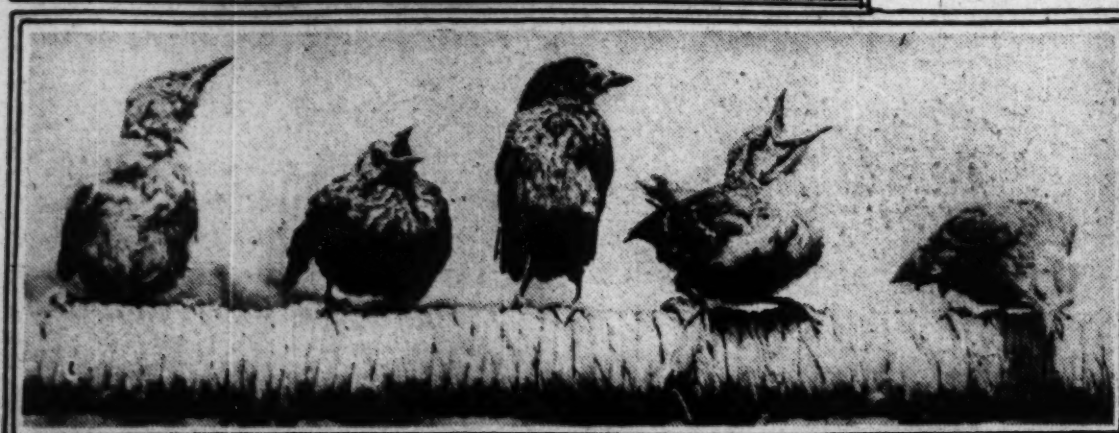


Official opening ceremonies were held recently at the western entrance of Yellowstone Park. Gov. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming is shown framed by the wreath which was placed over Old Faithful geyser.

Wide World Photos



The familiar name on the Oneida's bridge bids fair to become almost as ubiquitous on the sea as on the land, what with the pending purchase of 200 vessels from the United States Shipping Board by Henry Ford. The Oneida recently transported more than 5000 motors to Europe. Photograph, N. Y.



Shy feathered folk in dress rehearsal for concerts that soon will make Louisiana marshes and woodlands vocal with their melodies. One of the fledglings chirping the duet must be a little off key if the expressions of the other members of this mocking bird-thrush quintet are any token.

Wide World Photos

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One of these small-home pieces is illustrated above. There are many others equally attractive and similarly low priced. All are produced with the same regard for beauty of

design and decoration as the most expensive Riddle Fixtures so widely used in costly homes—and all bear the Riddle name—your assurance of satisfaction in home lighting equipment.

If you are intending to build, see these beautiful fitments at your Riddle Dealer's. If you are about to buy a home, insist on Riddle Fixtures, and have the certainty that your equipment conforms to the modern demands of style and good taste in home lighting.

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Theatrical News of the World

The Carolina Playmakers, 1924-5

Chapel Hill, N. C.
Special Correspondence
THE Carolina Playmakers of the University of North Carolina, have broken many precedents and established new records of endeavor in this the seventh year of their life under Frederick H. Koch, the founder.

The year has been a notable one from many points of view. For the first time, performances have been given outside North Carolina; several fine new folk plays have been produced; and best of all, the organization has come into possession of their new theater, converted from one of the finest examples of architecture on the campus.

Fall saw the production of a forceful tragedy by William Cox, a new author. His first play, "Scumfellow Outlaws," treated of the Croatan Indians. It received wide and favorable comment, and the success of the leading rôle, included also in the fall series were: "The Honor of Bonava," a tragedy of reconstruction days, by Judge Robert Winston; and "Politickin' in Horse Cove," a mountain comedy by Marjorie Boswell.

Visiting Other States
For the winter tour, it was judged wise to go for the first time outside the State; and three folk plays which had been universally liked were put on the bill and played before enthusiastic audiences in South Carolina and Georgia. The plays were selected carefully in order to give variety and interest. First on the bill was a play of folk superstitions, "When Witches Ride," by Elizabeth Lay Green. This was one of the three plays on the first program ever presented by the Carolina Playmakers. "Gals and Gals Jr.," a comedy of ante-bellum days by Lucy M. Cobb added the picturesque atmosphere of the crinolines days. "Pixin'," by Erma and Paul Green added the serious note to the program since it is a tragedy of the farm woman.

The Columbia State commented on the plays: "Hereafter Columbia will watch with keen interest, what the Carolina Playmakers are doing, for their presentation last night of three plays of their own making proved them sound and sincere of purpose, sure of method and intent upon a worthwhile task. They are picking up bits of life all around them, these University students up there in North Carolina, piecing them together strongly and effectively and making a drama so finely theatrical, so humanly honest that it loses its locale while it endures."

In the Fifteenth Series of Folk Plays in May the group produced "The Three-Promised Bride," a Chinese play by Chen-Chin Hsiang. Mr. Hsiang wrote the play several years ago and it had been included in Frank Shay's "Twenty-five Short Plays," published by Appleton. Gorgeous costumes and settings matched the acting; giving a fine picture as well as a unique and interesting play. Every detail of the acting was worked out according to the customs of Chinese acting; and the stage business proved of great interest.

Paul Green
In May, the Playmakers sent a representative to the Dallas Little Theater group for their production of "The Outward Bound," put on by the Dallas Little Theater. Frances Gray, author and actor, took the part of the girl and received high praise for her work.

Gold Playmaker masks were presented to those who had done outstanding work in the phases of the work of the organization during the year, and the right to purchase was given to all who in past years had fulfilled certain requirements.

In May the David Belasco Cup was awarded to the Dallas Little Theater group for their production of "The No Count Boy," a negro folk-play by Paul Green, who has written many plays, some of which have been produced by the Playmakers.

Two studio productions were given during the year by the class in play production under George V. Denny. George Kelly's "The Torch-Bearers" was produced in May. "The Rivals" was produced in the lovely Forest Theater as a sequel to the celebration. Louise Sawyer, who has done the outstanding acting of the year, took leading parts in these two productions; playing Mrs. Malaprop and Mrs. Pampinelli.

Various outside attractions were brought to the campus under the auspices of the organization during the year. These included Ruth Draper, the Coffer-Miller Players and the Tony Sarg Marionettes.

The fifteenth series of folk plays was given in Chapel Hill at the time that the annual dramatic institute was held under the direction of the Bureau of Community Drama of the University Extension Department.

This bureau was started in a very simple way by Mr. Koch, who has grown to wide influence and importance. In the past year, the state representative, Miss Ethel Rockwell, has been assisted in her work of putting on pageants and plays by Miss Pearl Setzer.

Group Contests
The bureau started last year the Carolina Dramatic Association, which has aroused such deep interest in dramatic things that the various state contests have been eagerly entered into. Eighteen groups competed throughout the State for the high school dramatic contest, which was won at the time of the Dramatic Institute in May by the Winston-Hill Players of Winston-Salem. They produced "Fixin'," by Erma and Paul Green, being directed by J. Osier Bailey, a former Playmaker.

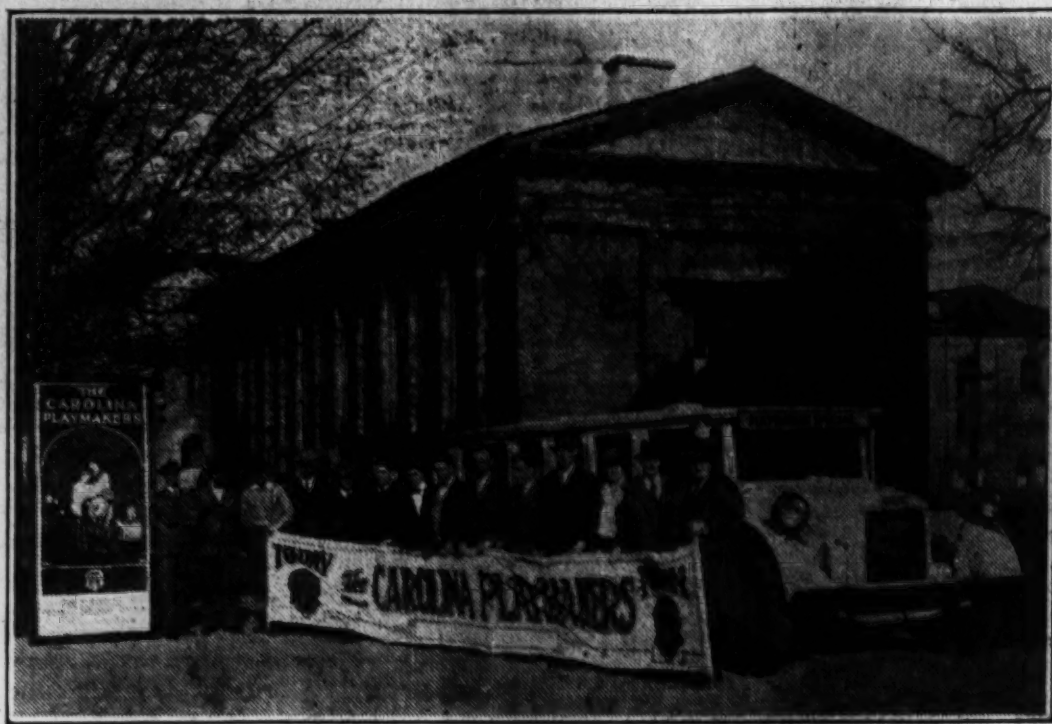
Two schools entered original plays, and Winston-Salem again took off the honors with a splendid comedy by D. Pierson Ricks, a high school junior. Several colleges entered the college contest, which was won by Oxford College, with "Suppressed Desires." Several groups entered the contest between community players.

Prizes of gold pins, with the shield of the Dramatic Association were given to all members of the winning casts and to the author of the winning original play. Shields were given as trophies to be held by the winning groups.

The fact that the new Theater Building has reached completion and

will be opened in the early fall is one of great significance to the group. The building was formerly the home of the law school, and is considered by authorities to be one of the finest buildings on the campus. Its classic design, resembling a Greek temple, is rendered different by unique and interesting changes. Instead of the usual acanthus motif on the capitals of the columns, native decorations are used in the conventionalized design. The hand-carved wooden capitals show long, graceful leaves, curling up to reveal ears of corn.

The whole building is covered



THE CAROLINA PLAYMAKERS ON TOUR

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London, July 3

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ducers. Of his older films the

best—that is the best London has

been allowed to see—are "Atlantide"

and "Cranquille." These have

the typical qualities of the best French

film-making—hard outlines, unlim-

ited photography, preoccupation

with the use of the camera trickery

for serious purposes, and for their

literary qualities, logic and intellectu-

ality.

Feyder's new film called "Mother"

has all these things and more. But

"new" is hardly the word, for sev-

eral years ago one began hearing

about the beauty of this picture

"Visages d'Enfants." Ah! what an

admirable title! If only its English

editors had called it, "The Faces of

Children." There is a title to frame

this picture perfectly. Does it not

immediately make you remember

how artists have treated children?

The memories crowd—Muriel's ra-

gazzi, the first part of Gautier's "La

Petite Chose," the little Greek lad

taking a thorn from his foot, and

some English children's books of

verse. . . . It is no exaggeration

to say that the character of these

works, and the understanding and

sympathy they informed them are

gathered together in this moving pic-

ture.

The faces of three children make

up the pattern. Serious, solemn

children, who live in a little village

in a Swiss canton, and know how

to drive cows and fold sheep, and

are used to playing alone; and who

have never in their lives (I am

sure) seen a movie show. How Mr.

Feyder found such children, and

how he was able to use them as

mobile models—just as easily as

Muriel posed his boys—it is im-

possible to imagine.

For this picture is not made by

children to amuse elders. The faces

in it are not for exploitation. It is

a children's picture of children, like

a story told by some sage remember-

ing his childhood. At the little

quarrels are absurd, and very funny

—but they are taken seriously.

There is never anything "smarty"

to spoil the taste. Above all the dreams

and ideals that children weave,

and must grow out of with growing-

pains—these are treated with such

beauty and gentleness that one

wonders whether M. Feyder is not

a poet.

The three children are Arlette the

eldest, who has a bad disposition.

She is "difficile," but when she

smiles she is radiant. There is Pier-

rette the youngest—a most deli-

cately more of golden disposition,

with movements like a puppy in an

animated cartoon, and a pup face

that gets screwed up with its so-

lemnity of thought.

And then there is Jean—the hero

of this tale, and one of the most

haunting characters who has yet

appeared on the screen.

The position of the Theatre Guild

in the theatrical world particularly

recommends a Theatre Guild

with vines and shaded by maple trees. Inside the finishing has been done in soft cream tones, with seats of comfortable design. Over the stage is a large Playmaker mask, and on either side of the proscenium arch are graceful pottery vases. These were presented to the Carolina Playmakers by the Dramatic Club of the Lincoln High School. They were made in the pottery work at Jutown, near Lincoln High School. They were made in the pottery work at Jutown, near Lincoln High School.

Down in the basement are dressing rooms, the actors' green room, store rooms and wardrobe; clothing

the equipment. Over the front entrance are offices for the business staff.

It is planned to open the theater with a special celebration in the fall. Frances Gray has written a play to be used on this occasion. The old building was used as a ballroom in the days before the war, and the play is laid on the night when the students were called to arms, just as they were celebrating their graduation in '61. The theater will serve as a model experimental theater for the State.

The folk-plays have been presented before audiences totaling close to 90,000. More than 40 folk-plays have been given to the student actors. Performances have been given in more than 100 towns. The work is progressing steadily.

London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN

64—Ashley Dukes

THERE is no greater pleasure than to sing the praises of a brother in arms beyond the veneer of flattery. And I can speak of Ashley Dukes, the author of "The Man with a Load of Mischief," as a man with a load of talent. For years, those who knew and observed him, sensed that he would go far. There was something attractive about his personality, something eerie, combined with a manner suave and manners of such ease as manifest the man of the world. A linguist, he was never insular. As a critic of repute, he knew, of course, all that is to be known of the national drama and its exponents.

His essays favored with the peculiar language which distinguishes literature from journalism, are always pleasant reading; he praises with the dainty bouquet of panishes and eulogies, and awards the more flamboyant flowers of laudation—the deprecates when the need occurs, with a rapier, his is the gentle cut that smart but never inflames and he knows how to apply the salve of humor to his ambition. His aim was to practice what he preached, to give a cogent and triumphant answer to the vexed question, "Should Critics Write Plays?" His very first effort of a good many years ago, "The Beggar's Opera," which has run as successfully as ever, is to be taken off July 25. After a much needed overhaul and redecoration the Hammermith Lyric will be re-opened by Nigel Playfair with a new production early in September.

A movement is once again on foot in England to establish a permanent National Opera House. The scheme is to build a house capable of holding from 4000 to 5000 people, with prices to range from 1 to 5 shillings a seat.

"Ranger of the Big Pines" NEW YORK, July 26—Rialto Theater, "The Ranger of the Big Pines," adapted from the story, "Cavanagh, Forest Ranger," by Hamlin Garland.

Commotion is served up as emotion, and physical action as dramatic movement in Vitaphone's "The Ranger of the Big Pines." Still its pictorialization of the duties and dangers of the forest ranger's service, its graphic presentation of the grandeur of far-flung Montana, and its provision of an opportunity for the display of Eulalie Jensen's ability as a character actress, will in the opinion of many, justify its production. The picture also introduces Helene Costello, one of the daughters of Maurice Costello. Her work is sincere and natural. Kenneth Harlan is the forest ranger and a doughty battler in a drugged-in fist fight. William Van Dyke's direction makes the most of the story's traditional material.

And the muse-inspired him. One Sunday evening the Stage Society performed a comedy entitled: "The Man With a Load of Mischief" and that evening was one of enchantment. Not since the days when Oscar Wilde illuminated the London stage with the aristocracy of his dialogue and the flashes of his epigrams, had we feasted on such exquisite old-world English, such phrases, dancing like Watteau shepherds and shepherdesses in our ears, such verbal pictures as it etched by the needle. Nor do we remember such interest created by a simple plot—the duel twist the grand seigneur and his servant for the heart of the lady fair and frail—such unabating vivacity in the dialogue of but three characters. In their confraternal joy, some critics spoke of the young author—he is but just 40—in the same breath as

RESTAURANTS

SAN FRANCISCO

THE GREEN GATE INN

Luncheon Above Joseph's Florist Shop

233 Grant Ave. San Francisco

Afternoon Tea

Above Joseph's Florist Shop

233 Grant Ave. San Francisco

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Sheridan and Goldsmith, and for once the daring encomium was not hyperbolic.

The language of Ashley Dukes is as far away from the slang and slipshod of today's parlance as the Land of Cockayne was from Parnassus. His play was the vital reincarnation of an England where courting was chapsody and even villainy cloaked fell designs in the soft lambkin of courtly parlance. And great joy it is that the London public, so often accused of callousness in taste, has taken this work of a young master to its heart, thereby honoring him to forge ahead for yet greater joys to come.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14—The Birmingham Repertory Theater will reopen on Sept. 13 with Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer." This will be followed by Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," a new comedy by Elizabeth Baker, and "Jane's Legacy," by Eden Phillpotts.

Arthur Boucher is rehearsing "The Halo," adapted from the story by Baroness Von Hutten and Joan Temple.

Seymour Hicks is starting a short provincial tour during which, in Dublin, he will produce a new play, written by himself, called "The Past."

Sutton Vane's new play, "I'll Tell You a Story," after a short provincial tour, will be brought to London.

"The Beggar's Opera," which was revived for six weeks, and which has run as successfully as ever, is to be taken off July 25. After a much needed overhaul and redecoration the Hammermith Lyric will be re-opened by Nigel Playfair with a new production early in September.

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THE HOME FORUM

Xenophon Twenty Years After

A CURRENT educational report from an unimpeachable source informs us that in the United States last year nine hundred and forty thousand of our youth were studying (or at least registered for) Latin, while, of some eight million students in secondary schools and colleges, barely eleven thousand were "taking" Greek—only one in eight hundred American students who might learn to unlock the gate of the Hellenic treasurehouse with the one master key of language. Recently I noticed that a copy of Xenophon in translation had not been out of a certain public library for years. When I remarked on the fact to the librarian, I received the rueful reply: "No, you are waking our 'Anabasis' from a long sleep on our shelves. Greek is no longer taught in our high school, and we are a city of thirty thousand people. In fact, I don't know where you could find a man or woman to teach it. What they want nowadays in the high school is typewriting and cooking, and a subject they call civics—to make them good citizens, I suppose—and cadet drill to make them good soldiers. Greek, you know, isn't a practical study any more."

"Not even in translation," I observed. "No," he replied. "The ideal of maintaining by English versions our appreciation of the great literatures of Greece and Rome, proposed as a substitute by some enthusiastic and well-intentioned educators, is admirable in theory. But the fact is—the volume you have in your hand bears witness—that few people are thus attracted to this literature."

As I walked away thoughtfully with the book under my arm I ruminated with some dismay upon the change in scholastic and academic curricula which had been wrought in the two short decades since I had translated the last word in Book IV of the "Anabasis," and laid aside my well-thumbed copy with triumph tinged with regret. In those days it was the opening year of the century when first the mysterious Greek characters opened my path into ancient thought—hundreds of thousands of more or less unwilling youths were my fellow-travelers. And like innumerable English and American, not to say Continental boys, for several centuries, we struggled with the immortal Ten Thousand and their way back from Persia to the Black Sea. A toilsome, but victorious "anabasis," or "upward journey" it was for them: toilsome and more or less victorious for us—sufficiently victorious, when we finally passed our college examinations in "Xenophon." Only, in one important respect we differed from the trials which we and the Greeks respectively endured: the laconic or "entente" of the latter was not the "entente" of the former. These they marched twenty years for five days; we, however, pealed untold hardships, we raced

through joyfully; and we leaped across the phrase describing the width of the rivers with which they periled their conquest. In return, we endured unspeakable difficulty with the frequent speeches which rolled so easily—and at such length—from the lips of their leaders. Oh, the exasperating eloquence of those argumentative chiefs! How we longed to get on the march again!

Of course we realized only a tithe of all we were reading. We had followed Caesar for a year or two into the intricacies of an infested language, but we still wrestled perforce with elusive grammar and Protean verbs; and the long pages bristled with strange words. So engrossed was our attention with mere translating and mastery of construction that unless we were particularly fortunate in our teachers, we appreciated all too little of the sweep of the narrative and its racial and political significance. It was difficult, in our immaturity, for us to catch from the matter-of-fact chronicle the sheer intelligence and mental power which made possible the miraculous survival of those Ten Thousand. The simple ease and flexible beauty of the prose, too, we could little realize. But we did get the story. We learned some of the history and geography of the ancient world, some of the life and thought of one of the great peoples of all time. We saw their ideals tested in the most severe ordeals. Upon us was impressed something of the contrast between them and a totally different race, and the significance of Hellenic superiority in the course of civilization. And not the least in value was the "exposure" to the Greek language both for the cultural and sheer disciplinary influence and for the insight which it gave into our own English tongue.

Some of this meaning now came welling up into my consciousness as I brought home the battered but long-lived translation of Xenophon. I had borrowed it merely to look up the setting of that scene which makes the great climax of the "Anabasis"—their first glimpse of the Euxine sea from the top of Mount Taurus. But now the book suddenly threw all these memories of Greek study in school and college. It symbolized all that Greek civilization and Greek language had meant to me then; all that they had meant to my intellectual living for more than twenty years. To me it seemed, also, to epitomize much of what Greece has meant in twenty-five centuries of history. How could I then scan a page or two and return it casually to another long-ignored, unregarded, or "in some obscure corner?"

Abandoning all other concerns, I lived once more—after twenty years—with Xenophon. Through a long day and into the night I faced with him across Asia Minor from Sardis, Colossae, and Tarsus, all famous afterward in New Testament tradition, along the Euphrates, through the "desert of Cilicia," called also the longest and most difficult mountain pass on earth, across Arabia, into the heart of ancient Babylonia, the seat of a crumbling Persian empire. There they fought the battle of Cunaxa, when he was no longer a mere civilian "unofficial observer" but had leaped by force of personality into the leadership of the Ten Thousand. I saw his plight and theirs through his eyes—how they, although victorious, were deprived of the support of Cyrus and cut off from the nearest Greek colonies on the Black Sea, more than a thousand miles away, by wild desert lands and still more hostile peoples. Then when some of the vengeful generals of the Greeks would have betrayed them among the desert, I saw Xenophon rise among the leaderless Greeks, and I heard him say:

"Let us not, in the name of heaven, wait for others to come and do for us what we can do for ourselves. We must prove ourselves more worthy to lead than those who were our leaders, and let us be ourselves the first to excite others to exert their valor."

Then he sketched his masterly plans of procedure. I heard him conclude:

"But if any other course, in any one's opinion, be better than this, let him, even though he be a private soldier, boldly give up his sentiments; for the safety, which we all seek, is a general concern."

In these simple words, eloquent in their restraint and in their embodiment of the very essence of democracy, I read a part of the secret of the Greek mental supremacy in the ancient world; and the inner cause of the amazing self-reliance of that people.

Then, in September to May in the years 401 and 400, I traveled with them and their leader along the Tigris, across Kurdistan, Armenia, and many an ancient province, often under the snow and over mountains, until I climbed with the vanguard to the summit of Mount Taurus.

When the men who were in front had mounted the height, and looked down upon the sea, a great shout went up; and the rear guard, on hearing it, thought that some new enemies were assailing the front. But as those reaching the top became more numerous the sound increased in volume until presently all the men were shouting, "The sea! The sea!" Then all began to run and when they had arrived at the crest, the men embraced one another, and their generals and captains, with tears in their eyes, were shouting, "The sea! The sea!"

To me, as to countless schoolboys through the years this had been a thrilling moment, when I had first translated the Greek words of the passage. Now, after I had possessed myself of many of the great works of various peoples the scene was far more stirring than before. Surely it is one of the most dramatic moments of all literature.

In the rapid reading made possible through the translation I gained for the first time the continuity and sweep of the whole narrative; I felt its power; I grasped something at least of its significance. Then do I

sing the praises of the "Anabasis" in translation! Yes, but not as a substitute for the original. More than I can calculate this reading meant because—even twenty years before—I had labored with the original language itself, as Xenophon himself wrote it. And some original structure and flow of the record came back to me—and much of the spirit—only because I had once made the original, at least in sense by sentences of my own. Better that we gain for ourselves some conception of the expression of the Greek spirit through a translation than not at all; but Xenophon will reveal himself and the Ten Thousand only to those who will learn to read him in the very form by which his thought and feeling are determined.

P. K.

Dakota Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In endless golden veils
The moonlight floods the plain;
In utter stillness lie
The mighty fields of wheat;
The grasses of the marsh
Are spangled with a host
Of fine-spun gossamers
Of dew and dainty fire.

A lone cicada chirrs:
A for is he hark! far!
And then a meadowlark,
Late dreaming near his nest,
Flings forth strange music, slow,
Full-throated, golden-sweet,
That tells the loneliness of night,
And loneliness of night.

R. W. Van Liew.

Flamant! Flamant!

"The chief difficulty Alice found at first was, in managing her flamingo; she succeeded in getting its body tucked away, comfortably enough, under her arm, with its legs hanging down, but generally, just as she had got its neck nicely straightened out, and was going to give the hedgehog a blow with its head, it would twist itself round and look up in her face with such a puzzled expression that she could not help bursting out laughing."

This quotation, in substance at any rate, and more vividly still a vision of Tenniel's picture of Alice and her animated croquet-mallet, flashed through my mind as I stood on the margin of the Étang du Valcarès and saw the puzzled expression of the flamingoes as they twisted their sinuous necks to gaze upon us. The quaint flamingo is familiar to many who have never seen the living bird; Lewis Carroll's pen and Tenniel's pencil inscribed it deeply in the plastic juvenile mind.

Though associated . . . with Africa and parts of Southern Asia, the flamingo ranks as a European species, for it nests in two districts at least—the marismas of the Guadalquivir in Spain and the Camargue in France. But the bird is capricious, or perhaps fastidious, and does not nest annually in either place. In addition to the temporary and irregular passage birds are a number of resident species, and others which as winter visitors find that the Mediterranean climate supplies all they need. These facts, and the hope that flamingoes would oblige, induced us to brave the defective roads . . . and to chance finding in a very wide and desolate landscape, and still more remote, a flamingo.

When skirting the étang, a huge inland sea, its waters stretching away to a dim and distant shore, we were pulled up suddenly as our chauffeur, pointing over the treetops, shouted, "Flamant! Flamant!" He knew the Camargue, and had seen flamingoes on many previous occasions, yet he sounded far more excited than I. I doubt if he was. There they were—the great birds, in hundreds—how many we could not estimate. They were a long way off, wading so deeply that the rose-white backs were all that showed above the water; the necks and legs were hidden. Except when a bird raised its head to take breath we might have been watching a flock of aquatic sheep. In the mirage-haunted landscape site is deceptive; the birds might be as much distorted as the low mud islets which hung in the quivering air like a range of distant hills.

We had traveled farther and were perched on a grassy bank, looking across the étang, when, on a roundabout curve, we saw a flock of some six flamingoes close inshore. Cautiously, very cautiously, we crept toward them, hoping that we should not disturb them. They were so close, and so many, that they were practically ignored us. The water was but a few inches deep, and little and the pink tarsi were submerged. As the birds moved they raised their webbed feet with the deliberate and stiff action of the goose-step. The angled, black-tipped, pink bills were below the surface, seeking and securing something; the upper ridge or culmen must have scraped the mud, for the head was upside down.

Every head was down until we got to within about twenty yards of the flock, but at last a bird raised its sinuous neck, fixed us with a yellow eye, and gave a warning, anserine honk. Up came the other heads, but without undue haste, and the honking became general as one by one the birds spread great wings and rose. So long as the wings were closed the birds were merely rose-colored, the brilliant coverts and black primaries were screened by drooping mantle and scapulars, but instantly they were spread and the transformation was amazing. Rose-white suddenly changed to vivid scarlet and black, for the underwing is even more gorgeous; the black-fringed wing is deep rose or scarlet. One or two powerful strokes lifted the long but light body, and one after the other—not in a scared mob—the birds trailed to a safer distance. The swanlike necks were stretched, the long pink legs trailed behind, when the birds were on the wing; the body lifts with each powerful wing-stroke, neck and legs sag slightly.—T. A. Coward, in The National Review (London).

Mere Words

A mist of words,
Like haloes round the moon, though
they enlarge
The seeming size of thoughts—make
the light less doubly.
It is the thought writ down we want,
Not its effect; not likenesses of
likenesses;
And such descriptions are not—more
than gloves,
Instead of hands to shake—enough
for us.

—Philip James Bailey.

Approaching Ruthenia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Full moon, a clear sky,
And mountains riding by.
Wheat stacked and corn packed
Where the grain grows high;
Pungent tillage. Comes a village
With a single candle eye.
Crickets' songs, for night belongs
To Michalany.

Robert Curry

The Moon Flower

I am so fair, so very fair
That only when the night has come
And stilled the riot of the day
I open, and alone I bloom. . . .
And so they call me by my name,
The flower that blooms beneath the
moon.
And to the scented night I give
A secret wonder all my own.

—Ella Guilleman, in The Spectator.

"Let us lay aside every weight"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CIVILIZATION has come to the world not because of man-made doctrines and opinions, as some might declare, but through the Word of God, which is ever demanding, "Let there be light,"—that illumination necessary to right understanding and progress. Every well-meaning, thoughtful person desires to progress. Progress in any line of achievement means constant watchfulness in promoting those measures which tend to successful attainment of the desired goal. Also, it is of importance that careful guard be kept that no hindrance or barrier block the pathway along the line of advancement, that nothing be allowed to weigh down the thought or sap the energy necessary to right activity in the chosen field of labor. Willing obedience must always be given to the truth involved. Obedience which is not cheerful and spontaneous is apt to be restrained through lack of inspiration and interest, and progress is thereby greatly impeded.

To those Christian warriors who are striving to follow in the steps of Christ Jesus according to his teachings, progress is a spiritual necessity. To such, these stirring words to the Hebrews mean much: "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

In Paul's time, as in the present, athletics were much thought of, and racing was as common a form of sport as baseball or polo is now. The young men of Athens were eager to excel in the national Olympic games and in races held annually. Paul often speaks of the warfare between the fleshly or carnal sense, which is to be put off, and spiritual sense, which is to be put on, as a race to be run and won. To win in any line means a sacrifice of time and of the mere pleasurable inclinations of an individual. Noble aims and life purposes as presented by the teachings of Christian Science require much of sacrifice, patience, and watchful care.

a constant looking to God as divine Mind, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, in order that we may properly perform our daily work, and thereby glorify God and gaining our crown of rejoicing.

To the Christian Scientist it is a comfort and joy to know that always he is compassed about with the angels of God's presence, of which the Psalmist says, "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." Mary Baker Eddy thus defines "Angels" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 681): "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual institutions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

What are the weights we are to lay aside, and what is the sin that doth so easily beset us? Are they not false beliefs in the power of sickness and sin, either in our own consciousness or in that of our brother? Is not the sin that easily besets us the acknowledgment of a power apart from God, who we say is omnipotent? Are we these the lying suggestions that would tempt us to look away from God and His creation—a creation ever complete, harmonious, and perfect? Surely, these are the weights to be laid aside for the glorious vision of the ever present Christ. The ordinary routine of daily existence offers opportunities to glorify God by using these experiences that come to us to win victories for the truth.

Let us endeavor not to allow our daily duties to become the cares of this world, or the thorns Jesus described in the parable of the sower as choking out the Word of God which, falling on the good ground—the soil of an honest and true heart—brought forth abundant fruit. Christian Scientists count all that tends to cloud their sense of harmony or their vision of Truth as weights to be laid aside for the real and eternal. A verse of a beautiful hymn often sung in the Christian Science church service is illustrative of this purification:

"Whatever dims thy sense of truth,
Or stains thy purity,
Though light as breath of summer
air,
Count it as sin to thee."

The Arrow

Mark that swift arrow, how it cuts
the air,
How it outruns thy following eye!
Use all persuasions now, and try
if thou canst call it back or stay it
in its flight,
That woe it went; but thou shalt
find
No track is left behind.

—Abraham Cowley.

PROSE
WORKS

Other Than
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the "Church Manual," in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

The new book of 1312 pages contains the following books:

Miscellaneous Writings
(Omitting Chapter of Testimonies)
Retrospection and Introspection
Unity of Good
Pulpit and Press
Rudimentary Divine Science
No and Yes
Christian Science versus Pantheism
Message to The Mother Church for 1900
Message to The Mother Church for 1901
Message to The Mother Church for 1902
Christian Healing
The People's Idea of God
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany

For the greater convenience of the student, the lines are numbered, as in the textbook, and the above titles comprised in the volume are arranged in the order adopted in compiling the "Concordance to Other Writings."

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Doorway, Old Town Hall, Rothenberg. From an Etching by Rose Crossman.

Colley Cibber as Critic

ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER in his book on Romantic Germany calls the chapter on Rothenberg "The City of Dreams." It is well so named, for in all Germany Rothenberg is the quaintest town as well as the oldest. Inside the walls of the ancient city everything has remained unchanged for centuries, and when a house does become too aged to stand upright any longer, it is replaced by a replica. The very people seem to belong to the place. They are staid, peaceful and dignified, with clothes worn shiny, but carefully and thriftily preserved. They come and go softly through the crooked streets or glance from oddly fashioned windows as they rest for a moment from the task of making toys.

Rothenberg is indeed a story-book city, and the tourist comes away feeling as if he has stepped into a fairy tale. The city is a living museum, where the past is preserved in every stone and every street. The architecture is a blend of Gothic and Renaissance styles, with many half-timbered houses. The streets are narrow and winding, leading to hidden courtyards and gardens. The people are proud of their city and its history, and they take great care to maintain its character.

Seeing Originally

It is sometimes said that "art begins with incorrectness," and many find it a hard saying. But just suppose that you engaged a dozen fine painters to paint some favorite scene for you. They sit at twelve easels, all looking at exactly the same view. If they produce twelve pictures exactly identical, they have not produced twelve works of art, but twelve examples of craftsmanship. Art begins when each artist first puts something on his canvas, not because it is there from the photographic or exact point of view, but because it is how he feels, and he will in the end receive, and willingly pay for, twelve widely differing pictures of precisely the same scene. Some of you may have seen a short poem by the late Sir Walter Raleigh, in which this prerogative of the artist is attacked with humorous resentment:

The artist is a dreadful man:
He will not do the things he can.
He does the things he cannot do,
And we attend the private view.
The artist uses honest paint:
To represent things as they ain't;
He then asks money for the time
He took to perpetrate the crime.

Sir Walter Raleigh, however, knew quite well—and you would know, when your twelve painters delivered their landscapes—that the "incorrectness" in an artist's work is not due to lack of the technical skill to reproduce accurately, but to the power of seeing differently.—Percy G. Buck, in "The Scope of Music."

"An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian, and late patentee of the Theatre Royal, with an Historical view of the Stage during his own Time. Written by Himself." How alluring the old title-pages were, in their particular fullness! I wish this particular fullness before me, yellow with age and dampness between its battered calf-bindings, did not bear the further words: "The second edition." To be sure, this second edition is dated November 6, 1739, so it followed hard upon the heels of the first. The type has that charming quality of slight irregularity which gave to eighteenth-century printing something of the same charm possessed by eighteenth-century hand-wrought wood mouldings and trim, and the interior's are, of course, like this, but I don't know how it is with others, but I can never read type in which the s's are so designed without unconsciously half pronouncing the words with an s sound, and this, in turn, imparts a quaint flavor to the text. It is quite illogical, I know—still, perhaps—yet it does help to put me back into another atmosphere; another world. This old copy of Colley's immortal book has been in my library I don't know how many years, and I have never read the work in any other edition. I don't think I should want to—except in a first.

I have always thought Colley's Apology one of the best books about acting ever written, not forgetting even Talma's Art of the Actor. Doctor Doran, in his Annals of the Stage, says that every dramatic critic ought to study it, though I suspect not many nowadays follow the doctor's advice. Neither, I suspect, do many actors study it. I should hardly expect to see it lying on a table in the Lamb's Club, at any rate. Nevertheless, the dapper and witty gentleman, when he had retired from the stage where he had acted for forty years, and from the management of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, knew whereof he was talking. Writing ostensibly to give a history of the London theatre during his active lifetime in it, but, perhaps, actually rather more to gratify his vanity as a literary light and to set himself anew before the public in an amiable aspect as possible, his comments on acting largely take form as descriptions of actual players, such as the great Betterton. He knew them intimately, from long professional association, and it is his descriptions of their excellences possibly ergo on the side of exaggeration—all of us, when elderly, are prone to find vast merit in the performers of our youth!—at such the excellences he chronicles as such as he would declare fine acting should aim at. It is rather extraordinary how little of abiding value has ever been written about acting, by actors—that is, by those people who alone are fully competent to discuss it. It is apparently an instinctive an art that its practitioners are loath when they attempt critical analysis. Not so Colley Cibber. If, as Jefferson advised all actors to do, he kept his heart warm while acting, I am not wholly sure that he did, he certainly followed Jefferson's maxim to keep the head cool; and this cool head of his—which, incidentally, was shrewd enough to lift the London theatre out of disaster and wreck into serene financial prosperity—like conditioned his own performances and considered critically those of others.

Besides, he knew how to write! Pope, of course, would deny this. That Pope made Colley the hero of the final edition of The Dunciad, proves however very little except Pope's own disposition to be spiteful. Had Pope, indeed, actually supposed Colley was a fool, it would have shown that the poet himself should have been the hero of his own dull poem. (Yes, it is a dull poem! I have just been trying to read it again, for any light it might shed on my subject, and I confess I have had to give up the task.) But Pope supposed nothing of the kind. In the first place, he had never before given Colley for making fun from the stage of his own one attempt at dramatic writing. . . . In the second place, Cibber had been made poet laureate in his declining years. He was the first and last English actor so honored, unless we include Ben Jonson as an actor; and when we said he knew how to write, we had no reference to his birthday odes! One cannot escape a certain sympathy with Pope's scorn, upon reading them. Then, too, Colley was unquestionably vain; not bitterly and vindictively vain like Pope, but amiably vain, like well, like a highly successful and prosperous old actor. . . . He doubtless over-dressed a bit, like the fops he had so brilliantly represented on the stage. . . . Probably he boasted, and there is evidence enough that he was not above currying favor with the nobility. Nevertheless, he was Colley Cibber: a fine actor in comedy, a shrewd and successful manager, the author of brilliant plays which kept the boards over a hundred years, and, finally, the author of the inimitable Apology.—Walter Prichard Eaton, in "The Actor's Heritage."

The Day of the Skating Race

The site selected for the race was a faultless plain of ice near Amsterdam, on the great arm of the Zuider Zee which Dutchmen of course must call the Eye. The townspeople turned out in large numbers. Strangers in the city deemed it a fine chance to see what was to be seen. Many a peasant from the northward had wisely chosen the 20th as the day for the next city-trading. It seemed that everybody, young and old, who had wheels, skates, or feet at command, had hastened to the scene. There were the gentry in their coaches, dressed like Parisians, fresh from the Boulevards, . . .

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
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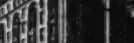
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EDITORIALS

The passage of the French budget, six months after the beginning of the year to which it was to apply, well illustrates certain characteristics of the French parliamentary system. The difficulties and delays differed in degree rather than in kind from those which usually attend the financial labors of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It is the usual thing, that is to say, for the enactment of the budget to take place from three to five months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Delay of the French Budget

For this there are a number of reasons. The executive does not introduce the budget until the extraordinary parliamentary session of November-December. There is then a meticulous examination of the schedules in the Commission on Finance of the Chamber of Deputies, and the discussion of the voluminous reports which come from this body cannot begin until ten days after their distribution. The rules of the Chamber limit discussion, but even so the consideration of the budget is necessarily prolonged and makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the law to be voted by the last day of December. The Senate complains bitterly that the draft of the budget usually reaches it so late that its examination must be abbreviated, but in practice, the Senate ignores the fact that the fiscal year has begun and does not hesitate to take the time that it desires.

The French Constitution establishes a slight primacy in financial matters for the more popular branch of the Legislature. The Chamber has some rights in respect of priority and initiative, but the consent of the Senate cannot be dispensed with. Unlike the case in the parliamentary systems of England and the few countries of Europe, the French bicameral theory has not been attenuated either by law or by custom. The veto of the upper house is absolute, not suspensory; the second chamber has not been made secondary. Some French constitutional lawyers, nevertheless, maintain that the lower house should have "the last word"; that, after registering its objections, the Senate should yield to the body which is based on popular suffrage. In practice, however, this doctrine is not followed; there are many disputes between the two Chambers which have to be ironed out in conferences. The consideration of the budget in the Senate's Commission and in the Senate itself, and the consultations over differences, mean, therefore, that the law is not promulgated until spring or summer.

The Poincaré-Caillaux budget made six journeys from the Palais Bourbon to the Luxembourg and back. This number was exceptional. M. Caillaux took office while the Herriot budget was being discussed, and the proposals of the new Government were in part responsible for the numerous unsettled questions between the Chamber and the Senate. Indeed, for the first time under the Third Republic, the Senate approved a budget which it knew to be purely provisional. It gave its consent to the law on May 30, but on May 25, M. Caillaux had introduced his new budget in the Chamber. Hitherto each assembly in case of disagreement could hope that its view would triumph, but the change of government and of financial policy meant in this case that the labors of the Senate were purely tentative. In the end, however, the Senate had its way with respect to the tax on the business turnover of food dealers and small retailers. Four times the Chamber amended the law to eliminate this tax, but the Senate was victorious. It was a struggle which recalled that in 1910 when the French Senate rejected an increase in the tax on multiple shops which had been proposed in order to favor the small shopkeeper.

One reason for the tardiness of the French budget is the constitutional rule that appropriations must be annual and not continuing. Proposals have occasionally been made in the Chamber for permanent expenses, but were never agreed to before M. Poincaré's budget of 1923. Facing an election in May, 1924, he wished to avoid in the spring of that year a financial discussion which would broadcast the distressing condition of the national balance sheet.

When the enactment of the budget is delayed, the Legislature makes what are known as "douzièmes provisoires." Since the Government cannot levy taxes or incur expenditures without a vote of Parliament, it secures provisional appropriations for one, two, or three months while awaiting the passage of the general law. Since the total granted is for a month—and equals one-twelfth of the annual appropriations—the laws are called "douzièmes provisoires." They differ from the annual budget in that the grants are made in more general terms and are allotted by decrees of the President of the Republic.

The whole system has been subjected to severe criticism. Proposals are made to reduce the financial powers of the Senate; to introduce the budget earlier than November; to retain the time of introduction, but to change the beginning of the fiscal year from January 1 to July 1. It is not probable, however, that the financial machinery will undergo any material readjustments. Political parties and politicians prefer to concern themselves with tax reform and social legislation—with matters which make more attractive electoral bait.

The Need for a Chinese Conference

Already it is apparent that, in certain quarters, political action will be made of the fact that an American ranchman near the Manchurian city of Harbin has been slain by Chinese bandits. This unfortunate occurrence is now set forth as indication of the futility of any effort on the part of the powers to consider the demands which the Chinese are making, particularly in regard to the surrender of extraterritorial rights. The Chinese, so we are told, are in no position to keep order within their Nation, much less protect the rights of foreigners there. But it will be exceedingly un-

fortunate if this line of reasoning is allowed to obstruct, even temporarily, the program of President Coolidge in seeking to call an immediate conference of the powers in regard to China.

Concerning this most recent occurrence in China, it must be borne in mind that the attack took place beyond the borders of China proper, in Manchuria. China proper—that is, the China of the Eighteen Provinces—is nominally under the jurisdiction of Peking. Manchuria, however, is beyond even the rather tenuous control that Peking maintains. The center of authority in Manchuria is Chang-Tso-lin, the famous war lord of the North, who undertook, at the time of the recent outbreaks in Shanghai, to send troops to preserve order. It now appears that his troops might more effectively have been employed at some points within his own rather extensive territory. But certainly the Peking authorities cannot be held wholly responsible for this occurrence beyond the borders over which Peking maintains an interest.

There are many indications that President Coolidge is prepared to follow, definitely, in the footsteps of John Hay and Charles E. Hughes in outlining a China policy. European powers have never been exceedingly friendly toward the program of the Open Door in the Far East, and the United States has had frequent difficulty in maintaining it. The Open Door, if it stands for anything, represents the right of the Chinese themselves to a fair hearing. The United States, on numerous occasions before now, exerted its influence to make that hearing possible. That the present situation calls for an open and fair discussion of China's point of view, and not a mere effort to protect, by force, the money interests of Westerners in China, is apparent.

When this conference finally convenes it will be brought to mind that at the present time in China a vast majority of westerners are without the protection of extraterritoriality. Germans, Austrians, Russians and many other nationals in China have not had, since the war, extraterritorial privileges. Many of these "unprotected" nationals assert that they feel more secure now than they did when they were able to invoke foreign aid and call for foreign gunboats. Certainly success of the Germans in restoring trade relations in China, and the place that the Soviets have won for themselves, is in some measure due to the fact that Germans and Russians now come to China not invoking claims to superiority, but as equals.

Without advocating the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality throughout all of China, it must be said that there is more merit to the case that the Chinese present than is ordinarily indicated in the press of the West. It will make a rather large difference, in the future course of Pacific history, whether China wins self-determination by the consent and co-operation of the powers, as was the case with Japan, or whether, as with Turkey, China is obliged, eventually, to resort to force for the accomplishment of that end.

A Great American Commoner

There comes a time when differences, prejudices, and all misunderstandings are forgotten. Too often that time comes only when it is not possible to heal the breaches and to smooth the way made rough by the sharp contacts and the futile disputations and recriminations in which even the most thoughtful and the most kindly disposed vainly indulge. Appreciative words are too often spoken in eulogy, rather than in encouragement and recognition of those sentient qualities which are commendable, yet which remain for the historian and the biographer to emphasize.

In his daily contact with his fellowmen William Jennings Bryan was for almost a generation a commoner. Still he was, in a sense, a man apart. He possessed a remarkable power of vision, a faculty of keen and clear analysis, a philosophy as broad and as generous as the horizons beyond which he seemed sometimes to be able to cast an appraising and prophetic eye. The true measure of human wisdom is not the coming to pass of all that constructive or analytical genius forecasts and outlines. Histories of great conquests are not written simultaneously. The biographer, wise in the experiences of the past, pauses with pen poised to write after the balance in the scale finally marks its resting place. The monuments which are viewed by posterity are those which men carve and establish for themselves. Their actual unveiling is sometimes long delayed, but these are of a rough and somewhat crude draft of the substantial whole whose finer and truer lines must be etched and revealed by the testing and trying processes of time itself.

Save for the brief period during which he served in Congress as the representative of his home district in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan never held an elective office. Thrice the nominee of his party as a Presidential candidate, he was as many times defeated in the elections. Called to the Cabinet of President Wilson, whose nomination at the Baltimore convention in 1912 he virtually dictated, he served for a time as Secretary of State. With these exceptions he never held political office. Yet few if any men in the history of the United States have held, for so long a period as he, a controlling and dominating position in American politics. In the last Democratic national convention in New York a little more than a year ago it was William Jennings Bryan who stood at the gaping breach and finally, by his compelling eloquence and his undaunted generalship, restored a measure of political sanity where chaos had reigned for long days and nights.

But he fought many losing battles. It is a satisfying philosophy that convinces the crusader in what he believes to be a worthy cause that true success is not always crowned with victory, and that disaster does not inevitably follow defeat. It is such a realization that arms the dauntless pioneer with renewed courage and determination. Perhaps, likewise, it illumines with new hope the dimming eyes of him who, while the battle is still being waged, hears the fading drum beats which call fresh recruits to the banner which he has given all to support and defend.

Readjusting the Water Balance

Students and observers who claim to be in close touch with developments already outlined and in course of execution, are convinced that the next appreciable wave of land settlement in the United States will be from north to south, rather than, as in former years, from east to west. Almost a generation ago the available arable land area west of the Mississippi River had been brought under private ownership. Beyond the line where the normal rainfall was sufficient to insure the production of annual grain crops, the cattle men and the "dry" farmers had pre-empted, at least for the purpose of temporary occupation, vast areas of the public domain. Gradually, by the development of individual or community irrigation projects, and in some sections in the country east of the recognized desert area by the aid of the federal Government, valuable lands have actually been reclaimed and made regularly productive. Much of this land is now held at a price which, thirty or forty years ago, would have been regarded as almost prohibitive for farms in the older wheat and corn belts.

More recently, and upon a much more pretentious scale, the effort has been made to conquer those waste areas of the west and southwest which were formerly regarded as of no value whatever. Experience has shown that even those lands whose only natural crop is sagebrush and buffalo grass can be made to yield bountifully of grain, fruits, and alfalfa hay under the application of water. But the process is an expensive one, calling for the investment of tremendous sums in the building of dams and the construction of ditches. The consequent continuing tax upon the owners or occupants of these lands is an item which must be reckoned with. It is somewhat doubtful whether the venture is a safe one, all things considered, unless climatic conditions are favorable to the production of crops which invariably command a high price in the markets, and with those markets accessible.

So it is not to be wondered at that the inclination of the land-seeker is to discover a section where water is too plentiful, rather than where it is always scarce and expensive. But it sometimes happens that where there is water enough there may be too much. Water will not run down hill even, if there is no outlet provided, and undrained land is as incapable of producing desirable crops as land upon which there is no water at all. So Dr. Elwood Mead, who is the director of the Federal Reclamation Service of the Department of Agriculture, finds it just as necessary, and almost as difficult, to "unwater" the swampy sections of some of the states of the south as to provide water for irrigating the arid or semiarid lands of the west.

It may be insisted that the undertaking which it is hoped will reclaim vast areas of submerged lands in the south is still in a more or less experimental stage. Perhaps the same might be claimed in respect to the irrigation projects if success is to be estimated upon a strictly economic basis. It would be fairer to agree that both processes are practical and feasible. Of course these adventures in reclamation work are urged and promoted, for the most part, with the hope of inducing land settlement. There is need of this, and for a greater and ever-increasing production of grain, fruit, vegetables, cotton and wool. But the only parties in interest are not the land-seekers. Throughout many sections of the south there are those who have battled long and almost hopelessly against adverse conditions. It is to them, first of all, that relief should come. Prosperity will bring to thousands of families thus circumstanced a release from ignorance and illiteracy and a desire to participate actively in the affairs of state and nation. With this deliverance there will come a desire to welcome new neighbors, who will share with them the work of conquering anew and of subjugating the waste places. It is no secret, even among the people of the south, that the sluggish waters of the swamps have not only submerged the lands themselves, but the helpless men, women and children who have persistently peopled them. Surely there is a great work of reclamation to be accomplished.

Editorial Notes

It is a pleasing picture which Chin Ging, formerly a student in Seattle, Wash., and now vice-president of the Lok Hoi Tong Bank in Shanghai, painted recently regarding the influence for good which he sees as likely to result from the conference of the nine major powers to be called soon by President Coolidge. "With the revision of existing Chinese maritime customs and the final settlement of foreign jurisdiction in China, the Orient will become a vast new market for foreign-made goods and will be enabled to take an active part in world affairs," he declared. And he explained further that even the war lords are planning to combine so that China may be properly policed, banditry abolished, and many soldiers released for productive effort. If even half only of the advance of China anticipated by Mr. Chin, from a war-torn group of conflicting provinces to a united nation, be realized, another well-defined step will have been taken toward the realization of that much to be desired state when war shall be no more.

Heartening in the highest degree is the confidence expressed by Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, in the present prospects for a satisfactory result from the security parleys. Hence his exhortation to the German people to overcome the mistrust still existing in certain quarters assumes the greater importance. Especially significant was his statement that "some questions remain to be decided as a matter of principle, because in our opinion the demands go beyond what is admitted by the treaty. That is the obvious line of demarcation we must draw." The peace of the world will never be established upon the basis of force and superimposed treaties. Right or wrong must finally be the arbiters in every case. And when all parties to agreements understand this fact and abide by it, the problem of mistrust will be solved and the question of how to end wars will be answered.

A British Colony in the South Seas

By MARC T. GREENE

Rarotonga, Cook Islands. On the afternoon of the second day from Papeete, after forty hours steaming over a tranquil sea, the sharp peaks of Rarotonga project themselves above the horizon, assuming fantastic shapes against the sky. And presently we are anchored off the bay port of Avarua, well offshore, for there is no harbor and the entrance through the reef must be made in small boats.

A trim cutter, the British flag at its stern, manned by a dozen sturdy Polynesian youths in British naval uniform, comes alongside the mail steamer, and the officials of the port in white attire and pipe-clayed helmets welcome us to an English colony in the South Seas.

The landing of passengers and goods at Rarotonga is a proceeding fraught with some uncertainty. The ship rises and falls on the long Pacific swell, while the shore boats bob alarmingly about at the foot of the gangway. Trivial passengers shudder a little at the prospect, especially as an occasional shower of spray flies over the waiting boats.

Indeed there are times when any landing at all is impossible; even now the ship may have to put to sea with all possible haste, if a strong shoreward wind should arise. So the shore boats are filled with passengers and their belongings and taken in tow by a diminutive steam launch, while the helmsman strives with a long sweep to maintain an alignment. There is general relief when a little jetty inside the reef is reached, where many willing hands assist the new arrivals.

Most of the island population is on hand, for the monthly steamer day is Rarotonga's great occasion. There is much to be seen and discussed in the appearance and probable purpose of the visitors, in the nature of the goods which have arrived for the island shops, and, more than all, in the character of the monthly supply of "movie" films for the Rarotonga cinema.

About the little village of Avarua, in the neatness of its homes and its few shops, in the cleanliness and alertness of its natives, there is immediate evidence of the beneficence of British rule. Facing the tiny square, from which radiate several broad and flower-fringed streets, are the custom house, the government-operated hotel, the post office and two or three stores.

One encounters here the Englishman of the clean-cut, energetic type which has colonized successfully England's far-scattered possessions. And his attire, too, is a sound judgment, and the altruism of English rule are revealed strikingly, here in this little South Sea colony, in the industry of the native Polynesians, in their content with that rule, and in the evidences of their self-respect.

And in nothing is the efficiency of English rule so manifest as in the matter of the control of alcohol. Distribution, which is limited to a small amount per month to permanent white residents only, in Rarotonga, as in Samoa, no native is permitted to purchase or to obtain liquor under any circumstances. And the only deviation from absolute prohibition for all classes is the privilege of the Caucasian resident to purchase a little spirit, for alcoholic beverage each month under a prescription from the government medical authority.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, July 28

The progress made in the conversion loan which will consolidate the floating debt, is extremely satisfactory. It was a bold stroke on the part of Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, to offer low interest, compensated by a guarantee against depreciation. But the offer has apparently made a strong appeal and large sums are forthcoming.

In the old days in Paris there existed what was called the "season," and after it was over society folk streamed out of the city. Today, though there is a society which follows the conventions, Paris remains itself all the year round. At the present time the season should be over, but in fact, the capital is more crowded than ever, and there are more sights to be seen than usual. Year after year the season has grown longer and longer until it has practically disappeared. Doubtless the Decorative Arts Exhibition is a great summer attraction, and functions of considerable interest are constantly being held. Now must it be supposed that it is only the foreigner who visits the exhibition. The principal visitor is, of course, the Frenchman.

On the Seine there have been experiments with a new kind of raft. The inventor is M. Chabert. His apparatus consists of four life buoys joined together by two planks. It is exceedingly simple but it is regarded as extremely effective. The inventor was able to row himself from the Louvre to the Pont de l'Alma. It is true that on the open river it would not be easy to guide the raft, but according to the naval authorities who have accepted it as a model, it could keep at least sixteen persons above water.

In the recent debates on the finance bill it was decided that the maximum rate of the income tax in France shall be 43.85 per cent. The income tax increases progressively with the increase of income, but it has been considered necessary to put a limit to the sliding scale. The current rate applies to incomes of 2,000,000 francs. Two million francs may be reckoned roughly at the present exchange as something over \$90,000. It was stated in the debate that the number of persons who receive such an income is only 250. The chamber has also decided to increase by 25 per cent the amount of income tax payable by unmarried persons above thirty without dependents, and a couple who after two years of married life are childless, are called upon to pay an additional 10 per cent.

The housing problem has again become acute, for the date is approaching when the existing moratorium afforded by legislation to tenants comes to an end. A big proportion of the Paris population is liable to eviction at the beginning of next year. There is, therefore, some uneasiness. Parliament promises to move in the matter and to renew the protection which has since the war been given to tenants. It is hoped this time to prolong the moratorium for a further period of five years. No time must be lost if the new legislation is to save them. The landlords on their side are asking that they be allowed once more to raise their rents. The legal maximum is now 75 per cent more than the pre-war rates. The chances are that it will be raised to 100 per cent.

It may be that Paris has seen the last of the immense military reviews which used to take place on the National Festival of July 14. Before the war, tens of thousands of people flocked to Longchamp in the early morning to witness the impressive military display. But ever since the war there has been, on one pretext or another, a tendency to abandon the traditional march past the presidential stand. This year the reason put forward was that of expense. The review costs a quarter of a million, and although the sum is not particularly large, it is felt desirable not to waste it in the difficult financial circumstances. What is really behind the desire to break with tradition is the anti-militarism that has manifested itself. Nobody wants any longer to see these grandiose displays of regiments. Nobody wants to celebrate French militarism. The fact is significant. It is perhaps one of the most significant phenomena of the new France.

Paul Dardé, the sculptor from the Cevennes hills, was hailed as a genius on account of his work in the Salon of 1920. He declined, however, to come to Paris and participate in the artistic life of the capital. He declared that such gifts as he had were due to his contact with the soil. Only among the hills could he exercise his craft. Nevertheless, he is now to be seen in Paris where he is at work many hours a day in the exhibition on a monumental chimney-piece in the Provencal house. The figures which he is now carving in rough stone do not resemble those which are in the Luxembourg Museum and on the terrace of the Rodin Museum. He is chiseling thirty-five panels illustrative of the favorite fairy tales of the Western world and the characters are being colored in the fifteenth century manner with an egg and gold leaf. When his task is completed, Dardé is expected to return to the hills.

The municipality, like the state, is experiencing financial difficulties. The municipal budget shows a large deficit and it will be necessary to make higher charges for water, gas, electric light and for transport. The prices

Nothing could be more marked than the difference in the condition of the natives in the Cook Group from those in the Society Islands as a result of this beneficent law. The climate of the Cook Group, which is named after the most noted of South Sea explorers, although he is said never to have visited these islands, is one of the most ideal climates of the world. The days are those of a mild summer in northern latitudes, the nights resemble those of spring or autumn in New England.

The trade breeze is never stilled; and the precipitation, scattered in the form of brief showers throughout the entire year, is sufficient to preserve the foliage of mountain and valley and wayside in a green as rich as that found in England herself. Fruit is abundant, and the annual shipment of oranges to New Zealand exceeds 100,000 cases. It is the chief industry of the group, and is carefully supervised by the New Zealand Government, of which the Cook Islands are a part.

There is a certain sophistication about the life of Rarotonga and its neighboring islands which is inseparable from British rule; and therein the life here lacks a good deal of the picturesque of that of Tahiti. The complete absence of all restraint and convention which characterizes Tahiti is conspicuously not apparent in the Cook Group; and there is a social line drawn between the small white population and the natives which is absolutely non-existent in French Polynesia.

At the cinema, for example, the Caucasians occupy the gallery, while the natives are in the "pit." Opinions differ, of course, on these things; but the very delightful life of the compact little, white colony which is sufficient unto itself is quite obvious. And while the attitude of the English in the Cook Islands toward the native Polynesians is much less lenient than that of the French toward the natives, yet it gives the appearance of being more altruistic.

Moreover, the native of these English islands is not burdened with the weight of Chinese competition in every activity, and Chinese commercial dominance, the Cook Group is one of the few groups, almost the only one, in which the native is not a static to be seen. The native is dependent upon his own efforts and resourcefulness to maintain himself, and that makes for his greater industry and self-respect.

Furthermore, he does not get into the economic clutches of an alien race and remains there, as he always has been, free. Native laborers are paid a living wage; and no one waits for anything at all of the necessities of existence. The result of all this is a contented native population perhaps beyond any other in the South Seas; and a good feeling and congenial relationship between the English and the natives, with physical conditions of all sorts quite ideal, makes for one of the most delightful of all British colonies.

The facilities for education here are quite as adequate as in New Zealand. Australia and New Zealand, it is true, have a higher percentage of natives in their schools, but the original people of a colony have a chance to develop through their own unhampered efforts, and it affords them every encouragement to do so.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain aloof from local controversies, and does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the views or facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are not published.

Regarding the So-Called "Elgin" Marbles

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with interest your article of June 23 concerning the proposals I have made advocating the return to Greece of the so-called "Elgin" Marbles; and, since you have been good enough to give the matter prominent place in your issue, I am glad to hear that it is widely read here in Europe. I would ask your permission to enlarge a little on the statement of the case as your contributor has put it.

At the outset I observe in your article a misconception which does not do justice to my able critic and our eminent authority on architecture, Theodore Fyfe. Though I am unable to agree with him that there is good argument for the retention of the marbles by the British Museum, I have admitted—indeed have been at pains to make it clear—that the marbles might be better, but my objection to the use Mr. Fyfe would make of these is summed up in the following: Why give to Greece replicas which are not as good for Greece's purpose as are the originals and keep for our students at the Museum originals which are not as good for the student's purpose as are replicas? We should do an un-doubted disservice to both.

Since first I raised the question of this restoration I have received from correspondents a considerable mass of statements, supposedly historically accurate. Many of these, though old are new to me, and I am glad to receive them, but I have not time to discuss them here. I have formulated at the time and made by alleged eyewitnesses of the procedure, that, though Lord Elgin dug up many of these treasures, he pulled down under their ancient situations many more, grievously damaging certain of them through the use of clumsy and makeshift implements and labor.

To put this forward as an argument for restitution, however, would do nothing but declare a want of logic, nor am I in the least concerned with any such misfortune of Lord Elgin to whom the world is debtor for the rescue of the marbles from the hands of the Turks, and the preservation of the originals, rather than the loss of them, is the only thing which should be obvious and in which you have already quoted me, lay stress upon the circumstances that the rulers of Greece at the moment of Lord Elgin's mission to the Porte acted in ignorance and at the urge of pecuniary need, that, ethically Greece, herself, as in the case of the marbles, was not in truth mistress of herself.

And here we find perhaps an answer to the argument of Edward Bell, another formidable critic of my views who has been widely reported. Mr. Bell in a letter to the Times of April 11, says, "If we had acquired them [the marbles] legally or by purchase, rather than by force, their return to Greece might not admit of argument." (Their return to Greece) might not admit of argument."

I believe I am not wrong in thinking that Greece was at the time beneath the heel of the invader and that from the despoiling invader Lord Elgin receive the sculptures. If I am right Mr. Bell must surely have forgotten this circumstance, and the belief he now avows of conscientious mind would make distinction twixt despoiler and receiver of the goods.

There are many who, in opposition to the restitution, utter the futile observation that, ever since the marbles were taken to England, there have been recurrent outbreaks of indignation from Englishmen. Had those who tell this undoubted truth a sense of humor they might hesitate to insist upon the cheerful fact of so much opposition to their own opinions.

St. John's Wood, N. W. 8, London, Eng.